The New-York Times.

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VICTORY.

The State of Connecticut Heavily Republican.

Jewell Elected Governor Over all Opposition.

Majority of 200, with Ten Towns to Hear From.

Plurality Over Hubbard Nearly Two Thousand.

Large Republican Gains in the State Legislature.

The election in Connecticut, yesterday, resulted in a decided victory for the Republicans, JEWELL being elected by a majority of fully 200 over all his opponents, and by a majority of over 2,000 over HUBBARD. The State Senate will stand 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats, with an increased Republican majority of ten in the Lower House. The Republican candidate for Mayor of Hartford was elected by a majority of 600. Two Republican Sheriffs have been elected so far as heard from. The returns as received from our special correspondents are very full, only ten towns remaining unheard from, but they cannot alter the result.

A Quiet Election in Montreal—The Manchesterians Abroad at Noon—The Democrats Disheartened.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—The weather is fine, and a full vote is being polled. There are indications that JEWELL will carry this city, as large Republican gains are reported. A Republican gain of 100 is reported in Norwich. COLT (Republican) claims the First Senatorial District, which has been considered doubtful, by 500. Everything looks extremely favorable, and the election is progressing without any disturbances of the peace.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1—Noon.—The voting is proceeding very quietly in this city. There is less than the usual excitement. At 12 o'clock the Republicans were considerably ahead, according to the check lists of their Committees. The Democrats are not working with half their usual zeal, even in strong Democratic wards. The appearances are that the Republicans will carry the majority of the city Government, and they feel confident of electing their Mayor. No returns from other towns have been received.

The View at Ten O'Clock—Large Labor Returns and Temperance Votes—Large Republican Gains in New-Haven—A Republican Mayor Elected in Hartford.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—There could scarcely have been a more favorable day overhead for the election than this has been. The severe storm of Sunday was succeeded by clear skies and glowing sunshine; but the roads were in a terrible condition, interfering materially with the prompt transmission of returns from towns remote from telegraph stations, and doubtless decreasing the vote to some extent; but it was evident early in the morning that sufficient interest was felt in the result to call out an average vote, and there was also a feeling abroad that the contest was to end with a decided triumph for the Republicans. The first indication was the great gains in this city, where the tally-sheets showed heavy gains over last year's vote; and this was reinforced by reliable information that Norwich was to give 300 Republican majority, while Waterbury was to do no better, if as well, for Dimmerary as in former years.

The new departure seems to have had a numbing effect upon the Democracy everywhere, for, with few exceptions, the day was one of special quiet in this city. The day has been most orderly, the only disturbances being some slight fights, in which no one was hurt. The polls being closed at 5 o'clock, returns began to come in within an hour afterward at the office of the Evening Post, where preparations had been made to secure full returns at the earliest possible moment. The first to come in were of such a complexion as to hold both parties in suspense, the Labor Reform and Temperance vote being counted as against JEWELL in reckoning results. The great gains in New-Haven, Stamford and Danbury gave a more cheering aspect to affairs; and, when at 9 o'clock, seventy towns showed JEWELL 184 ahead of all, there was a reasonable prospect of success.

The Temperance vote exceeded the estimates so largely that the result was left in doubt, and the returns were watched and figured with great interest. There was a long delay in getting the vote of Hartford complete, owing to the tardiness of the Third Ward; but when it came it showed a Republican gain in the city of 174, JEWELL leading HUBBARD 47 votes, but being in a minority of 100 as against the field. This was most encouragement in this exhibit, but it was evident as the night advanced that the Result could not be told until the last town should be received.

Early in the evening it was plain that there had not been such a collapse of the Democracy as some had expected, but that the bulk of the party had voted "blind," according to the advice they had received. While the fact made the general view less satisfactory than had been anticipated, there were some special matters that made amends. The tremendous Republican gain in New-Haven was supplemented by the election of HENRY C. ROBINSON, Republican, Mayor of Hartford by 648 majority; and upon the whole the Republicans had good cause to be satisfied with the situation at 10 o'clock. E. C.

Jewell Certainly Elected Over All Opposition—The Senate Substantially Two to One—Republican Majority of Seven—Gain in Town and Ward in the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Midnight.—There was a very close vote in the Five Senatorial Districts, where Conn. Republican, full ours of 'as election, and even claimed one majority, but was beaten by three votes by one count, and elected by 49 according to figures claimed to be corrected. This was about the complexion of the returns on the Governor until midnight, when the total vote of 140 towns gave JEWELL 48,779 and HUBBARD 46,475; scattering, 1,711; and, estimating the vote of the remaining seventeen towns at the figures of last year, these figures showed JEWELL to be elected by a little over 200 majority. The Republicans have carried the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Senatorial Districts, and the Democrats the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth, leaving the Twentieth in doubt. The Senate is, therefore, certain for fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats.

In the Lower House the Republican majority is ten more than last year.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—CHARLES J. COLT (Rep.) is elected Senator from the First District by 11 plurality. HUBBELL (Rep.) is re-elected Sheriff from this county by a large vote.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 1.—Middlesex County gives JEWELL a majority of over 200. The Republican Sheriff is probably elected. The Democratic Senator from the Eighteenth District and the Republican Senator from the Nineteenth District are elected.

NORWICH, Conn., April 1.—New-London County, with one town lacking, gives JEWELL 6,461, HUBBARD 4,659, GILLETTE 218: this makes JEWELL'S majority over all, 574.

Windham County, except two towns, gives JEWELL 2,605, HUBBARD 1,514, GILLETTE 90; JEWELL'S majority over all, 1,001. The towns to hear from will add about sixty to JEWELL'S majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Returns from 128 towns give JEWELL 36,370; HUBBARD, 34,356; GILLETTE, 1,167; HARRISON, 302. JEWELL'S majority over all, 821; JEWELL'S gain as against the field compared with last year, 818. In seventy-three towns, the Republicans have a net gain of four Representatives. The Senate will certainly stand as well as last year—19 to 5—with a good chance of being 14 to 7. It looks now as if JEWELL may have been elected by the people. The day was mostly clear, with strong west winds and occasional snow-squalls. The roads are deep with mud, and the vote is not as large as last year.

THE VOTE.

Latest Returns by Towns—Only Twelve Missing—The Vote of 1871 and 1872 Compared.

The following table gives the vote on JEWELL and HUBBARD, by towns, so far as heard from up to the hour of going to press, as forwarded by our special correspondents and received from authentic sources. The vote for Governor in 1871 is also given for comparative purposes:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	1871. Jewell.	English.	1872. Jewell.	Hubbard.
Hartford	3858	3824	3945	3486
Avon	110	90	116	79
Berlin	236	274	219	233
Bloomfield	114	164	118	171
Bristol	323	432	366	422
Burlington	69	102	61	110
Canton	276	243	312	160
East Hartford	284	304	312	296
East Windsor	212	197	196	208
East Granby	77	136	...	...
Enfield	126	202	267	207
Farmington	281	350	344	307
Glastonbury	236	339	306	327
Granby	132	170	152	173
Hartland	54	84	54	89
Manchester	254	256	286	247
Marlborough	49	65	54	49
New-Britain	924	723	936	754
Plainville	174	101	179	91
Rocky Hill	103	97	103	100
Simsbury	176	193	186	188
Southington	310	314	339	276
South Windsor	123	211	...	...
Suffield	229	231	236	220
West Hartford	178	117	178	120
Wethersfield	273	192	215	218
*Newington	...	...	68	73
Windsor	227	229	210	242
Windsor Locks	138	107	131	127

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

New-Haven	3720	3100	4091	4018
Bethany	82	142	77	101
Branford	239	316	277	290
Cheshire	213	216	204	220
Derby	553	538	552	526
East Haven	208	256	311	311
Guilford	300	349	282	313
Hamden	201	212	196	220
Madison	217	247	247	224
Meriden	1733	1777	1966	1844
Middlebury	92	61	80	72
Milford	426	391	406	370
Naugatuck	350	333	367	350
North Branford	126	98	125	97
North Haven	248	267	290	262
Orange	121	151	114	126
Prospect	91	98	93	93
Seymour	178	207	207	196
Southbury	126	183	125	143
Wallingford	302	327	317	309
Waterbury	1066	1130	1230	1197
Wolcott	97	92	93	97
Woodbridge	119	93	97	94
†Beacon Falls	...	...	61	62

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

New-London	729	726	997	988
Norwich	1801	1823	2000	1879
Groton	302	93	98	92
Lisbon	91	94	96	94
East Lyme	143	128	165	136
Franklin	81	72	69	73
Griswold	267	194	229	190
Groton	232	462	493	503
Lebanon	232	192	226	171
Ledyard	91	102	109	141
Lisbon	61	64	76	70
Lyme	153	104	123	134
Montville	197	128	207	142
N. Stonington	240	151	216	160
Old Lyme	217	129	169	124
Preston	136	209	194	209
Salem	73	71	77	71
Sprague	181	152	182	159
Stonington	264	261	253	241
Waterford	196	246	199	196

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Bridgeport	1720	2025	1716	1820
Fairfield	321	309	327	306
Bethel	247	230	228	216
Brookfield	82	125	105	111
Darien	168	149	169	139
Danbury	722	671	782	626
Easton	136	139	132	132
Greenwich	411	414	417	408
Monroe	117	109	97	104
New-Canaan	276	282	245	253
New-Fairfield	93	115	...	...
Newtown	232	219	227	271
Norwalk	1079	993	1021	1079
Redding	209	228	198	198
Ridgefield	229	228	196	198
Stamford	766	823	770	840
Sherman	69	106	81	123
Stratford	360	361	334	300
Trumbull	133	165	114	159
Weston	96	134	97	138
Westport	161	221	209	232
Wilton	196	211	196	217

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown	926	845	1020	770
Haddam	192	196	197	205
Chatham	191	194	175	196
Chester	91	93	...	...
Clinton	201	169	189	99
Cromwell	183	183	183	183
Durham	197	193	200	180
East Haddam	253	253	250	250
Essex	229	249	249	183
Killingworth	61	128	71	122
Middletown	117	61	105	61
Old Saybrook	153	153	153	153
Portland	243	243	243	243
Saybrook	106	110	106	95
Westbrook	113	61	126	61

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Tolland	117	108	109	139
Andover	39	64	40	62
Bolton	97	76	97	83
Columbia	71	77	74	103
Coventry	208	195	208	193
Ellington	217	192	197	192
Hebron	146	142	146	142
Mansfield	268	189	197	198
Somers	193	129	195	129
Stafford	261	249	260	257
Union	89	89	...	...
Vernon	345	327	372	320
Willington	136	92	137	91

*Tie in Wethersfield last year.
†New Town.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Passion in Guatemala—A Spanish Steamer Watching the Virginius—Shipwreck.

ASPINWALL, March 23.—The following Central American news, to 4th inst., has been received:

GUATEMALA.

The country is still agitated about the reception of the Jesuits by Nicaragua. The Departments and the capital have been declared under martial law. The rebel, ANTONIO HERNOS, made an attack on the town of Palaga, and killed a sentry and captured some arms. The revolt was subdued, and three of the leaders of it were captured and shot. A treaty offensive and defensive has been made between Salvador and Guatemala, and Jesuits in any character are interdicted. No newspapers are allowed to be published without the permission of the Government.

NICARAGUA.

Suspicions of foul play have been aroused in the matter of the shipwreck of the late steamer. The price of coffee was never so high as now. Sales have been made at $15 (gold) per quintal.

COSTA RICA.

The railroad progresses rapidly and a periodical will soon be established which will advocate its interests.

A contract has been entered into between the Panama Railroad Company and Mexico, for five years, to extend their Central American steamer trips to Acapulco, to go into effect on or before July 1. Gen. MONGRA is reported to be dying. A new bank is to be established at Panama.

On the 15th inst., the steamer *Virginius* came down from Fox River into the Bay in Aspinwall. The Spanish war-steamer Tornado immediately dropped her anchor to prevent her exit from the port, and kept a strict watch over her. The vessels from the *Virginius*, with guns bearing upon her. Capt. MARCOTE, of the *Virginius*, says he will run out, and if the *Tornado* tries to follow he will run into her and sink both vessels. There is much indignation expressed by the people and the French Consul at the conduct of the authorities. Gen. MARTINEZ, Governor of the Caymans, arrived in Aspinwall. The Spanish war-steamer Bonadin has just arrived here. The dates from Callao, Peru, Valparaiso, Chili, and other South Pacific ports are to March 14.

PERU.

The Messrs. DUREYUS have established a new national bank in Callao, with a nominal capital of $12,000,000; subscribed capital, $6,000,000. The Ximac and Crega Railroad has suffered badly from heavy rains. The Congress now in session at the Government sitting at Lima have decreed that all votes of that body on official questions hereafter shall be secret.

HENRY MEIGGS and the Baron DE RIVEROS are said to have taken a contract to build a railroad from Cancosino to Angelmos, Sixteen miles of the line from Guadalupe and Chorrillos Railroad have been laid, and the telegraph completed to Pacasmayo. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Valparaiso* has been totally wrecked between Ancud and Port Mount; no lives were lost. The *Panama*, of the same line, was ashore, but returned to Callao. The same Company's steamer Peyto was wrecked at Antifogasta, Bolivia. Part of the cargo was saved; no lives were lost.

The British ship *Beaston*, for Liverpool, has been wrecked at Quinaqui. A part of the cargo will be saved. There is no political news.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Pass of Los Patos over the Andes is to be surveyed, and the Rosario and Cordova Railroad extended.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer has moved rather sharply night north-eastward from Southern New-York down the St. Lawrence Valley. Fresh and fair westerly winds have prevailed from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic coast, but have diminished in force. Clear weather is very generally reported from the southern coast of the Rocky Mountains. The thermometer is severe over Nebraska and Dakota.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising over the Middle and New-England States, and the winds diminish in force. Clear weather will generally prevail on Tuesday from the southern coast to the Atlantic. For the remainder of the week rain will probably fall over the region of the Ohio Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Centennial Anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 1.—The Centennial Committee of the City Council have reported an ordinance providing for the restoration to Independence Hall, asking it assert the guarantee of sixpence of the Declaration of Independence, and all furniture used by the Continental Congress, &c. Executive Committee of Centennial Commissioners was also to meet to-day, and discussed a bill to be presented to Congress to provide means for carrying on the exposition by the formation of a National Joint Stock Association.

Disastrous Election in Keokuk, Iowa.

KEOKUK, Iowa, April 1.—In the city elections today the Republicans elected their entire ticket by a majority of 273 over the citizens' ticket.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Lord Granville's Letter Received by Mr. Thornton.

The House Committee on the Senate Tariff Bill.

General Opposition to Schedules for American Manufactures—Discussion on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool, which arrived at New-York yesterday, brought Mr. THORNTON'S copy of Earl GRANVILLE'S recent note, but did not bring Gen. SCHENCK'S copy to Mr. FISH, as that did not leave until the steamer of the 24th ult., and is not expected until Wednesday. Mr. FISH will await that.

SENATE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee today agreed unanimously to recommend that the Senate Tariff bill be laid upon the table. It is understood that the Committee regard the Senate bill as exceedingly crude, and only look upon it as a general indication as to the amount of reduction the Senate is willing to accept. The Ways and Means Committee are working very hard, and will report their bill within a week. They will give a hearing on Thursday next, both morning and evening, to as many of the representatives of the common interests as desire to be heard on the readjustment of the tariff on cotton.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC DEPOT.

A great many bills were introduced in the House today, and immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Baltimore and Potomac Depot site bill was brought up by Mr. GRACE WILLIAMS, and pushed through under a suspension of the rules. The vote was 131 to 42, just two thirds. The filibusters kept up the fight to the last moment, and all concede that but for Monday's exceptional rules the minority would have blocked legislation for the rest of the session.

INVOKERS TO RECEIVE NO SHARE IN GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.

Soon after this the House passed Mr. MILLER'S bill, repealing all provisions of the law which allow to informers and secret agents of the internal revenue any portion or share in seizures. Mr. COX and others made an effort to have the Customs service added, and abolish all moieties and perquisites whatsoever at a blow. To so much crude legislation as once objection was made, and only the first bill passed.

SENATORIAL SUBSTITUTES ON STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. COLE, in the Senate, near the close of the morning hour, tried to call up the Annapolis Steam-ship Subsidy bill. The Indian Appropriation bill coming up, interfered with this, and Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the latter aside. The yeas and nays were ordered on the Subsidy bill and resulted 29 to 29, Senator SCOTT voting on the other side. The expressions were very decided against opening up the subsidy question at this time, and there is no prospect that it will come up this session.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate today took up the Indian Appropriation bill, and made great progress in being under consideration as in Committee of the Whole. The amendments made by the Senate Committee to the House bill were all in the direction of reduction, and decreased the total amount of the bill $141,300. The amount of the bill as it will finally pass will not be far from $500,000. There will be a few unimportant amendments added, and the bill will be completed tomorrow, but it is hoped that the bill will pass early in the day. The next appropriation bill will be the Naval bill, which usually gives rise to interesting debate.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Daniel C. Bruce, Fourth District of Maryland; Charles J. Anderson, Third District of South Carolina; Solomon Bibo, Seventh District of Georgia; Wm. Pelham, New Mexico; H. B. Ryan, at Tuscon, Ill.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease During the Month of March About $15,500,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement for the month ending March 31:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at six per cent	$1,491,168,320 00
Bonds at five per cent	414,687,200 00
Bonds at four and a half per cent	...
Bonds at four per cent	...
Principal	$1,905,855,520 00
Interest	34,024,241 44

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$675,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	17,630,000 00
Principal	$32,305,000 00
Interest	729,375 00

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Principal	$8,026,650 00
Interest	757,200 00

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old circulated and legal tender notes	$346,739,015 00
Fractional currency	6,955,339 07
Coin certificates	42,265,000 00
Principal	$439,159,705 00
Unclaimed interest	9,244 62
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,385,666,875 94
Interest	35,671,570 51
Total	$2,421,338,446 45

Cash in the Treasury.

Gold	$120,000,000 00
Currency	10,000,000 00
Total	$130,000,000 00

Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.

April 1, 1872	$2,291,338,446 45
March 1, 1872	2,306,838,074 48
Decrease of gold during the month	15,499,628 03
Decrease of debt during the month	15,499,628 03
March 1, 1871	$2,468,712,947
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies	6,303,000
Interest accrued on same	1,000,000
Interest paid by the United States	4,451,000
Interest paid by the Companies	1,451,000
Balance of interest paid by United States	2,999,000
Balance of interest paid by Companies	2,999,000
Decrease of debt during the month	15,499,628 03
Decrease of debt during the year	82,873,947

A note appended to the statement is as follows:

By the above statement it will be seen that the principal of the debt has been reduced by a net amount of $300,407,947 11. In addition to this sum interest accrued has been paid or funded, and the cash in the Treasury has been increased $70,000,000, making the total decrease in principal and interest of debt, and increase in the cash to have been $373,407,947 11. From this amount to be deducted the items as shown above, which, though outstanding and not paid, are not included from the debt statement, and are entered from the debt prior to that date, amounting as they do to $82,873,947 as the amount of $300,407,947 11 as the net reduction of principal and interest of debt during the past three years, that this amount across with the reduction as shown by the debt statement of March 1, 1872. The only actual increase of debt is of the item of certificates per cent. certificates, issued under act of March 3, 1871, in payment of a debt due to Massachusetts on account of War claims of 1812. On the other items of increase, the 6 per cent. bonds, loan of 1881, were issued in conversion of 6 per cent. bonds of 1862. Old coupon notes paid the $28,450,000 five per cent. bonds, loan of 1881, were issued in conversion of 6 per cent. twenty bonds. The increase in legal-tender notes is offset by the destruction in the Chicago fire of $2,000,000 of these notes belonging to the Government, and the amount of $105,140 15 discount on the redemption of the $167,000,000 of notes which formerly was deducted in the debt statement, but which are now treated as a part of the debt, and included in the amount outstanding. The increase in fractional currency is more than offset by the increase of the cash in the Treasury. And the increase in coin certificates is offset by the increase in the coin, part of the cash in the Treasury. The interest by the statement of March 1, 1872, is only the accrued interest, from the last interest period to date of publication, while in the statement of March 1, 1872, the interest due and unpaid, $9,548,570 51, is included—in addition to the accrued interest from the last interest period. Assuming, since it cannot be accurately ascertained, that the interest due and unpaid on the 1st of March, 1872, was the same as the debt was very nearly, this item of the debt statement as the 1872 statement, would show a further reduction of that amount in the three years covered by the statement, or a total reduction of $382,407,947.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALES.

A Sharp Blow for the Commissioner—Schenck's Memorandum—Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The arms investigation today got back to relevant evidence, and, as usual, was devoid of fact and importance. Mr. HENRY EDWARDS, connected with the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, testified as to seeing Gen. PITMAN, Mr. HENRINGTON and Colonel SQUIER at Frankfort arsenal in September, 1870. He was there to bid at Remington sale, and was told by a mechanic that HENRINGTON was buying cartridges. That was all Mr. EDWARDS knew.

Mr. MORTIMER L. MCKENZIE, cashier of the French Transatlantic Steam-ship line, was next examined, principally by Mr. SCHURZ, and his evidence was even of less importance, for on the points which Mr. SCHURZ sought to develop he failed entirely, and could give no such evidence as was expected. In response as to whether he had ever bought any arms from the War Department, he said he had not, and that he had never had any correspondence with the Department on that subject. He was once informed by a man named SCHENCK that if he would write a letter to a Mrs. DAVIS, who lived, he did not know where, he could get 100,000 guns. He wrote such a letter, gave it to SCHENCK, but never got any reply. Being asked about the marks on the cases of arms shipped, he said those he shipped were marked F. M., the initials of his father, who is agent of the French Transatlantic line. Those shipped by REMINGTON were marked "R. E. P." which he said was REMINGTON ELLE, (REMINGTON & SONS.) This was a great blow to Mr. SCHURZ, who has spread the idea that these marks stood for Republic France. It was suggested that SCHURZ expressed himself much disappointed at the result of this witness' testimony, and it was evident from the questions he put that he expected to show that some officer of the Department called on Mr. MCKENZIE to request to see the arms business. Even the latter said he never received any such call.

To-morrow Secretary ROBESON and Commodore CASE will be examined with reference to the 30,000 REVY rifles sold to the Baltimore firm. The efforts of Mr. SCHURZ and SUMNER to break the force of the testimony as to set of their collusion with the French Legation in this arms business has led to some extraordinary contradictions. Mr. SUMNER testified that he never saw CHAMERAUD about the business until after DELMONICO had given him that idea. DELMONICO knew it great deal about it. Mr. CHAMERAUD testified that he did not speak to Mr. SCHURZ about it until after his first interview with Mr. SUMNER on the subject. Another curious feature is CHAMERAUD'S testimony to the effect that the Secretary of War declared to him early in the month of February that the Senator from Missouri would after that letter, and would introduce a resolution of inquiry.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Civil Rights Bill Not Affecting Negro Testimony in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The following opinions were delivered in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 2—*Slaper and Kimberly vs. The United States.* Error to the Circuit Court of Kentucky. The plaintiffs in error were convicted in the Court below upon the testimony of colored witnesses of the crime of uttering a forged note. It appeared by the Civil Rights act, that in all courts of the United States of all cases, civil or criminal, which involved questions of personal liberty, under the act of 1866, it was competent for the defendant, in the event that the statutes of the State where the trial was had prevented the admission of such testimony, to remove the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States, and in these circumstances, the Court overruled a plea entered by the defendants that because the indictment was found by the grand jury, and the trial had in the State Court, it is too late to remove the cause into the Circuit Court. It is here held in substance that a person charged with a public offense is not a cause "affecting" his rights, within the meaning of the act, when called to trial by the State Government and the only parties to which the Government and capacity to sue and be sued. The case was remanded on other grounds, but the decision was pronounced on the question of law, and the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

No. 3—*Blyew and Kinford vs. The United States.* Error to the Circuit Court of Kentucky. The plaintiffs in error were convicted in the Court below upon the testimony of colored witnesses of the crime of murder, under the act of April 9, 1866, known as the Civil Rights act. Under the provisions of this act, in all cases, civil or criminal, which involved questions of personal liberty, under the act of 1866, it was competent for the defendant, in the event that the statutes of the State where the trial was had prevented the admission of such testimony, to remove the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States, and in these circumstances, the Court overruled a plea entered by the defendants that because the indictment was found by the grand jury, and the trial had in the State Court, it is too late to remove the cause into the Circuit Court. It is here held in substance that a person charged with a public offense is not a cause "affecting" his rights, within the meaning of the act, when called to trial by the State Government and the only parties to which the Government and capacity to sue and be sued. The case was remanded on other grounds, but the decision was pronounced on the question of law, and the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Compromise Bills of Missouri.

The Salt Lake City *Herald* publishes the following letter from Hon. JAMES G. BLAIR, of Missouri, to Hon. WILLIAM H. HOOPER:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Please permit me to return my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to visit the Legislature of Utah, for the compliment bestowed upon me by them, through you, in the resolutions passed March 4. I have taken an early opportunity to present them and your letter to the House of Representatives, and to drive tyranny and oppression from power in Utah.

Respectfully, J. G. BLAIR.

The Secret Service—Alleged Extensive Operations of a Swindler.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 30.

It is understood that there is now traveling over the country a man by the name of JOSEPH WALKER, who hails from Bethlehem, Penn., and who is making representations of a dangerous character to many parties. His claims if true are alike to the United States secret service, and to the Treasury Department. The latter he may possibly be, but if so the beginning of the next fiscal year will see the beginning of the end of his career as an employé. He is represented as having been employed for a few months as an informer in the service, but, we understand, was dismissed for unsatisfactory conduct, and now has no connection whatever with the Department.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Many young men are emerging from Alabama to Texas.

California mining stocks are higher and firm.

A foot of snow fell at Bangor, Me., yesterday.

About $8,000,000 are to be paid out in dividends in Boston, this month.

Prince NAPOLEON, WILLIAM will visit Queen VICTORIA at Hyde Park.

Count TRAUTTMANSDORFF, the Austrian Minister to the Vatican, is resigning.

Democrats and others are preparing for a trouble in Albany.

J. W. PEMBERTON was re-elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday.

The first train crossed the railroad bridge, at Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday.

JAMES HOYT, aged seventy, hanged himself yesterday, at his home, in Warren, N. H.

The Chicago Tribune regards Ex-Gov. COLBURN as a prominent and active candidate for Governor of Illinois.

The colored people of Indianapolis, Ind., celebrated, yesterday, the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The colored people's celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, was a notable success.

The house of JOHN MALLOY, in Pine-brook, Scranton, was blown down on Sunday night, during a tornado.

An effort on the part of tavern-keepers in Germantown, Penn., to do, be made to have the Local Option act declared unconstitutional.

W. G. PENNINGTON, an old citizen of Little Rock, Ark., and prominent politician, died yesterday.

FRANK MCGARTY, fourteen years of age, was killed yesterday, at Ragonet, Mass., while jumping on the morning train.

Bones of a mastodon were found last week in Rush County, Indiana, twelve feet below the surface of the ground.

The reported early restoration of diplomatic relations between the CZAR and the Pope is considered premature.

President THIERS has abandoned his project to transfer the Government to Paris. He will, however, hold his receptions there.

A furious storm prevailed in Toronto on Saturday night, which turned to sleet, damaging many trees.

MARY C. WARREN, from Virginia, visiting friends in Boston, was found dead in her room on Sunday.

The dwelling of A. J. PERLEE, Erie Railway Agent in Binghamton, was burned on Sunday morning; loss about $20,000.

JOHN MCKENNA has been elected by the Albany printers, their representative to the National Convention.

Lieut.-Commander H. J. CROMWELL is detached from the *Plymouth* and ordered to the *Juniata*.

The following are the balances in the Treasury: Coin, $130,326,612; currency, $10,431,208; coin certificates, $28,265,000.

THOMAS BRADLEY, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was run over and killed near Scranton yesterday.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court adjourned yesterday, after dismissing the impeachment against Bishop O'HARA in the case of Father STACK, of Williamsport.

In Westbrook, Maine, on the 25th of March, CHARLES and ERNEST, sons of HENRY E. WALKER, aged eight and six years, were drowned in the Presumpscott River.

JOHN HECK, one of the sufferers by the destruction of the Seventh-street Market-house, St. Louis, on Saturday night, is dead, and Mrs. FLOHR is not expected to live.

Good Friday is a legal holiday in Pennsylvania, and the Governor of that State held a session on that day, and issued a proclamation over Monday, to "attend a ball in Philadelphia."

Eleven of the Kaklux indicted at Oxford, Miss., for the murder of three colored men, came into Court on the 26th ult., and pleaded guilty to the charge.

Prof. S. H. DICKSON, of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and formerly of the University of New-York, died on Sunday morning, at the age of seventy-four years.

A rumor has it that TRUMBULL does not consider himself a candidate for the Presidency, and that he will support Justice DAVIS, regarding him as stronger than himself.

The steam-ship *Mokonga*, of the Australian line, has returned to San Francisco; her steamchest smashed, and another steam-ship will be furnished in her stead.

The first crossing over Rosendale, N. Y., railroad bridge, 100 feet high, will take place on Wednesday next, when two large passenger-trains will cross at once.

Granting on the Northern Pacific Railroad progressed uninterruptedly all through the winter in Dakota, and is now complete to a point seventy miles west of the Minnesota line.

The United States steamer *Saco* arrived at Point de Galle, Ceylon, on the 16th of February from Aden, Arabia. She will coal and take in supplies and proceed to Hong Kong.

BARNEY KANE, a laborer, struck THOMAS RUSSELL, superintendent of some public work in St. Louis, yesterday, a terrific blow on the head, splitting the skull and killing him instantly.

The celebration of the colored people of St. Louis over the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was very successful and satisfactory. A mass meeting and ball last night closed the festivities.

Lieut. EDWIN S. HOUSTON is ordered to the store-ship *Supply*, and on arriving at Rio will join the *Lancaster*. Passed Assistant-Paymaster H. T. B. HAPE, and Assistant Surgeon FOSTER E. BULLOT, are ordered to the *Supply*.

It is understood in Boston that the case of the United States against SAMUEL A. WAY for alleged under-invoicing of a cargo of cotton, has been settled by the payment of $200,000 by Mr. WAY.

On Saturday night arson miscreants placed combustibles on the trestle of the Erie Railway, at Chester, Orange County, and the early morning an extra freight-train ran over it, but was not seriously injured.

Gen. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, formerly Adjutant-General of the State of New-Jersey, and since State, is becoming prominent as a candidate for Governor of Georgia, where he has been practicing law for a few years past.

The New-Orleans *Times* does not favor the suggestion of some members of the Chamber of Commerce of that city to Congress, praying for an appropriation with which Spain, looking to the repeal of the duties on Cuban sugar.

NAGAOKA, one of the Japanese Princes now on a visit to this country, is expected to arrive at a station, passed through Chicago eastward on Sunday evening. He will make a tour of the United States, master the language, and acquire all the information he can.

GEORGE OSBORNE, a printer, died in the Consumptives' Home in Bellevue last week at the age of seventy-five years. He was also a printer of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and subsequently of the *New-York Sun*, and subsequently of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

CARR, NASH & OGDEN'S paper mill, and GEORGE O. MOORE'S flour-mill, at Port Dickinson, near Binghamton, were burned on Saturday evening; loss on

OUR MARKETS.

The Controller's Inspection Yesterday—He Visits Clinton and Jefferson Markets—An Enthusiastic Welcome.

The Controller concluded his tour of inspection yesterday by visiting Clinton and Jefferson Markets. Clinton Market was found in a very bad condition. The roof leaked in several places, and the appearance of the building was like some tumble-down shanty. The sidewalk on Canal-street is covered in with the market, and Col. DEVOE informed the Controller that the boards should be taken down in order to enlarge the pavement for the public use. The Controller was attended by a colored woman named KATIE MCCOY, who has kept a stand in the market since its formation for sale. This old lady, now over ninety years of age, still retains hot youthful vigor, and attends to her business as well as any of the younger stall-owners. She informed Mr. GREEN, stating to that it was the first time in which the market had seen a Controller on any official visit to the market, and hoped it would mean an entire renovation in the old structure. The Controller promised to do all in his power to make the market as good as possible, and departed with the old woman's blessing. He then drove to Jefferson Market and went over the condition of the new Court-house. This building was commenced last Summer, and its progress had been such when the Controller overlook the Tammany Ring, causing all the men to leave of work, there being no money to carry it on. The Controller passed through the Police Court, and was astonished to find it in such a dilapidated condition, the only good room in the building being Justice Fowler's Court-room. The Judge took the Controller upstairs to see the jail, pointing out the leak in the roof and the wretched appearance of everything. The market was next visited, and was found to be in a tolerable condition. When opposite Col. DEVOE's stand all the market men gathered around the Controller, and Mr. GEORGE STARR addressed him as follows:

Mr. CONTROLLER—You now stand opposite the old Dutch Church, and everywhere you look to date underneath you perceive that this market was first occupied in 1822. A period of nearly forty years has passed since then, and during that time—nearly one-half the age of our great Republic—you have been the first Controller who has paid us an official visit, and we thank you very much for it. We have also to thank you for appointing Mr. THOMAS DEVOE as Superintendent of Markets. Formerly we used to look with dread at the appearance of a superintendent, but now we welcome him. The old superintendents came in very lean, and their clothes seemed to hang loose for them; but when they went out they had filled up everything, big diamonds shone on their shirt-fronts, heavy gold chains spanned their vests, and their pockets were loaded with spoils taken from the market-men. But now a great revolution has taken place, and we have got a new City, and we have a good Controller, and a good Superintendent, and we call with pleasure the visit of a Controller or Superintendent, knowing that neither comes for the purpose of picking out the next victim, but for the purpose of putting matters straight. You see we have repaired our market on our own expense, and if you will look at the City Census you will see that it has been charged to the City, and the money thus gained passed into the hands of others. We thank you very much for this visit.

The Controller thanked Mr. STARR and the market-people for their reception, and said that a new era had come, and that he, as Controller of the City, was only doing his duty in visiting the markets, and would always strive to assist the market-men to the utmost of his ability. He was glad to hear them approve of the appointment of Col. DEVOE, and thought he was the right man in the right place. He advised the butchers not to borrow or hold gold, for the preponderance of their own interests, and said that it would be advisable to form a committee in each market to confer with the Controller at any time in reference to the markets. In conclusion, he again thanked the market-men, and assured them that he had taken a great interest in the market reform, and would assist the movement as much as he could.

The party then visited the house at the corner of Waverley-place and Macdougal-street, which has been leased at $7,500 a year for the Second District Police Court. Here they were met by Justice POWER, who conducted them through the house and explained what it was about. The Controller was not at all attended with those evils, as they were dark and damp. He said: "It is a shame to place a human being in such places. Whatever crime a man is guilty of, he is entitled to fresh and pure air." The inspection terminated, and Col. DEVOE invited the party to his house in Thirteenth-street, where they partook of an excellent luncheon.

A NEW BOARD OF TRADE.

Election of Manufacturers of Horse-Hardy Sealed Cards—An Association Established.

A meeting of the manufacturers of horse-hardy sealed goods—syrups, jellies, pickles, preserves, sauces, mustard, vinegar, bitters, and hundred articles, and the supplies needed in their manufacture, was held at the Astor House yesterday, Mr. JOHN KEESE in the chair. The object of the meeting was to form a co-operation of interests similar to that existing between importers and grocers, producers, and other branches of trade. Thirty firms representing a large amount of capital were present, and took part in the deliberations.

Mr. WELLS, of Burlington, N. J., spoke in favor of the objects of the organization. He said if a National Association of manufacturers existed before the recent of the stamp-taxes might have been secured and the tariff on tin and glass removed. He favored a liberal organization that should include all the manufacturers in the United States. The question before the meeting was, whether the association should be local or national. He thought that the name of the association be called "The Farmers' Association of the United States."

One of the members argued against a national organization. Sectionalities of the Union might differ as to the proper location for a head-quarters. Baltimore had a large interest in the trade, and Chicago and Cincinnati might want the head-quarters established there.

A resolution was adopted that the association be called "The Farmers' Association of the City of New-York." Messrs. H. W. Turner, Wm. Underhill, and Wheeler, J. M. Gill, A. P. Baker, Isaac Taylor, and Mr. Reese, were appointed a Committee on Organization, to report on a constitution and by-laws, and also to visit firms not represented at the meeting to secure their co-operation.

The Whisky Seizures—Indictments Against Sanders, Gardner and Others—They Give Bail in $5,000 Each.

The recent discovery of enormous frauds against the Government, in connection with what was known as the "Whisky Ring," and the rumor that numerous indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against many Government officials and distillers, have created an extraordinary commotion among the whisky dealers in this City. Early yesterday morning an immense crowd of ex-United States officers and men interested in the whisky business thronged the Commissioner's Court and made eager inquiries as to the nature and allegations of frauds that had been perpetrated against the Government. It soon leaked out that only the honest and innocent thus represented themselves, but in a few instances arrests were made and bail taken for the reappearance of the parties on trial. The District-Attorney stated that the bonds were so on the indictments would not be put in force in the hands of the marshals at present as he desired to let them remain "hung" that had been found some voluntarily into Court and secure a plea. These arraigned yesterday are Internal Revenue Commissioner WHITE and Samuel W. Pike, Joseph Tilney, Simon Herman, Samuel D. Gilchrist, and James H. Coulter, and President JAMES TAYLOR, of the Corn Exchange Bank and his clerk COLLINS, all charged conjointly with others for conspiring to defraud the Government by removing large quantities of distilled spirits from the distillery in Forty-second-street. There was no investigation into the circumstances of the case, the parties having given bail in the sum of $5,000 each to appear before Commissioner CLARK at 2 o'clock to-day. Mr. CLARK is also held to bail in a like amount on a charge of receiving a bribe of $2,000 while a revenue officer. Other arrests are expected to-day.

United States Circuit Court—Opening of the April Term.

Judge WOODRUFF opened the April term of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The calendar was unusually heavy, comprising about 200 jury cases, fifty cases in equity, various cases for argument, thirty appeals in admiralty, and six criminal cases. Among the latter are Col. JAMES FISK, 2d, and BAILEY for the recovery of property of the Erie Railway Company, seized by Quarty Examination of Revenue, Mr. Samuel CHASE, upon the motion of Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, was put upon the calendar for trial on next day. JONAH MILLS, HERMAN C. VAN POST and FRANK WARE, three police officers, were fined $50 each for non-attendance.

The Strike of Mayor Hall—Grounds for Removal—Testimony Taken.

In view of the motion at present pending in the Legislature for the continuance of the proceedings in the case of Mayor HALL in this City before a Judge from the country districts, the counsel engaged in the prosecution have, as I am informed, no active measure in resume the trial. Mr. HOWE's number of jurors are in attendance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer every Thursday, Justice in this City for the purpose of aiding the prosecution, and securing to themselves pecuniary gain contingent. It was whispered within the past few days that E. A. WOODWARD was in communication with the District-Attorney with this object, that he had arrived in this City, and had had one or more private interviews. The counsel of the Mayor, on the other hand, are said to be confident of the acquittal of the King generally in relation to the charges connected with the new Court-house, but when questioned on the subject, Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN stated that he knew nothing to justify such a report, and had it any foundation in fact he should be likely to be consulted on the matter. The other rumors appear to be equally unworthy of credence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Monday, April 1.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to obtain from the Commandant of the Armory at Springfield a statement showing the operation of the Eight-hour law in regard to the amount of labor performed, the expense of manufacturing and repairing arms, and general working of the Armory since the passage of the Eight-hour law, and the number of working hours a day.

Mr. STOCKTON introduced a bill, which was read and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to provide for the transmission of mail matter by railroad companies.

Mr. FENTON moved to take up the bill to amend the several Acts relating to the Pacific Railroads, and the motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL moved to take up the Appropriation bill. Lost—yeas 6, nays 31.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. MORRILL moved to take up the Appropriation bill. As the expiration of the morning hour is approaching, the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL moved to take up the Appropriation bill. Lost—yeas 6, nays 31.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then read. Mr. CONKLING carefully explained the provisions of the bill, and had reduced the appropriations to the lowest figure. He explained the provisions relating to the Apaches and Chiricahua Indians, and the claims of Arizona and New-Mexico for the expenses of the Indian wars. He had reduced the appropriations for the Indian Commissioner, and for the Indian Bureau, and

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, April 1.—Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ELIZABETH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Hall & Dyer, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1873.

JAMES DYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARY

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Pole and Partner Joe—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Two Nights.—Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Arrive C.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsky Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lalla Rookh.—Mr. J. H. Stuckey, Miss Edith Challis.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The Palace of Truth.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities.—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy, Farces.

EMPIRE RINK.—Rarey's Method, Circus and Menagerie.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—Mowatt's Humorous.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture and Exhibition of Laughing Gas, by Dr. Colton.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledges given in its original prospectus, more than seventy years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its projectors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every measure which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....4
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year.....30
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....35
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 29th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire and Connecticut afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

During the month of March the debt was reduced **$12,491,068 64.** This is nearly double the average reduction of the last three years, and makes a total reduction since the inauguration of Gen. GRANT of **$215,121,730.** The people will not forget, in reflecting on this record, that the taxes have been reduced during the same period by two hundred millions of dollars, and will be reduced this year by some fifty millions more. And yet the Cincinnati men would have us believe that they, in alliance with the Democrats, are the only hope of this country.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. WOODIN, sanctioning the proposed constitutional amendment designed to effect a reorganization of our State Prison management, was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Senate. This amendment was first submitted to the Legislature in 1869, at which time it was unanimously approved by the Senate, but was not acted upon in the Assembly. Under the Constitution, as now framed, the State Prisons are placed under the all but irresponsible government of three Inspectors, who hold office for three years, one being elected each year, and who appoint all the prison officials. This patronage has been almost entirely employed for political purposes, and the frequent changes of the political complexion of the Board have resulted in corresponding changes among subordinate officials. Under such a system, efficient service cannot be looked for, and the most outrageous abuses have, naturally enough, grown up alongside of it. The constitutional amendment now proposed, vests the government of our State Prisons in a Board of Managers, five in number, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and holding office for six years. These managers are to appoint the warden, clerk, physician and chaplain of each State Prison, and these appointees are to be removable "for cause" only. The wardens are to have the appointment of their subordinates.

Senator SCHURZ tried hard yesterday to make Mr. MCKEAGUE, cashier of the French International Steam-ship line, testify to some knowledge of wrong on the part of the Government. He only succeeded in making it evident that while Mr. McKeague would have been glad to get any information he could to aid him in purchasing arms for France, and made strenuous efforts to do so, he failed at every point. He was closely questioned as to dealings with agents of the War Department, but denied them wholly. The Missouri "Reformer" was particularly aggrieved to learn from this witness (whom he had himself called) that the arms marked "R. F." were for "Remington Fils." The Senator had supposed that these initials stood for "Republique Francaise," and that no one could have handled the packages without knowing that fact.

The Staten Island Ferry Company seem determined to persevere to the end in the mean and slippery policy which they have steadfastly pursued since the *Westfield* disaster. The affairs of the Company are now in the hands of a receiver. To this there can be no special objection, if the directors believe that their property will be insufficient to satisfy the claims arising out of all the suits, which will probably be decided against them. It is perfectly just that the claims of one sufferer should have as good a chance as those of another, and this the receivership will secure. But in carrying to the Court of Appeals their pettifogging plea that the victims of the *Westfield* explosion placed themselves beyond the protection of law by traveling on Sunday, the Company are taking the shortest method to forfeit any public sympathy for their financial ruin which they could ever have commanded. They also officially announce that the public ought on no account to travel on their boats on Sunday.

The Judiciary Committee was yesterday engaged in investigating the charges implied by the figures published in the TIMES, with reference to the peculiar monetary transactions between Judge CARDOZO and GRANTE RAMSAY. Mr. SILVERTOOTH gave a very lucid and comprehensive account of the result of his examination of the bank accounts of the Judge and his brother-in-law. TERENCE FARLEY also appears as a grateful recipient of the favors of the Judge. The moral of the figures is not far to seek, and will be very hard to explain away.

Connecticut.

Our returns from Connecticut came in slowly, but are very complete. Though the heavy rains of Sunday made the roads nearly impassable, and the up-country towns were, many of them, not heard from till 3 A. M., we give the figures from all but ten of the 169 towns. As the figures stand, Gov. JEWELL is fairly ahead of the field, and he will secure a re-election on a popular vote. Up to the present time, he has gained slightly on the vote of last year, beside overcoming a scattering vote of some two thousand, nearly all of which is drawn from the Republicans, being cast for GILLETTE, the Temperance candidate, who has shown unexpected strength. The Labor Reform vote has not amounted to anything, and the returns will afford cold comfort to Judge DAVIS.

The Republicans of Connecticut have struggled this year against unusual odds. The Democrats formed their platform and chose their candidate with special reference to making a division in the Republican ranks. They relied on party discipline to keep their own voters together, and hoped to draw off enough of their opponents by the dodge of the "new departure" to destroy the very slight advantage obtained last year.

In this scheme they were aided, directly and indirectly, by the Anti-Grant faction-ists, who felt that a Republican victory in Connecticut would be fatal to the Cincinnati movement. Messrs. GREELEY and BOUTWELL did not—as the Democratic papers advised them—go to Connecticut and make stump speeches for HUBBARD and the mongrel New-Haven platform; but every effort short of this was used to accomplish a Republican defeat. Republicans were cautioned not to "indorse GRANT" by voting for JEWELL; they were told over and over again that "it made no matter who ruled the State," since either candidate would serve the people as well as the other; and they were plied with falsehoods from Washington concerning the arms investigation, and the general corruption of the Administration.

On the very eve of the election, Mr. GREELEY and his seceding friends came out with their declaration of adhesion to the Cincinnati Convention, which was published with a great blaze of trumpets by the *Tribune*, and was plainly intended to turn as many votes as possible from the Republican ticket in Connecticut.

In spite of these obstacles to a full Republican vote, there is not the slightest indication of any defection from the party on national issues. The vote for JEWELL will be within a fraction of that cast last year, while if all the Republicans who voted the Temperance ticket were added to his majority, it would be nearly as great as that of President GRANT in 1868.

The Legislature will be largely Republican.

We feel justified in calling attention to our returns of the election. They form a fitting conclusion to our full and accurate account of the canvass, as it has progressed, and are an earnest of the complete political news we shall continue to furnish our readers during the Presidential campaign, and which, we may justly say, will make the TIMES indispensable to all persons interested in politics, to whatever party they may belong.

The Seventy's Process.

In another column will be found a very close and exhaustive report upon the character, composition and operations of the Legislature of the Committee of Seventy. The report points out, as has been already done in these columns, the destructive character of the amendments introduced into the charter while under discussion in the Senate. The superfluous division of the Common Council into two Boards, as shown to have been made highly objectionable by the Seventy, could be avoided by providing that each Assembly District should furnish two members to the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The abuses which may follow the amendment vesting the appointment of Commissioners of Public Safety in two Judges, are also adverted to. The greatest stress, however, is laid upon the amendments which not only retain Messrs. GARDNER and VAN NORT in office, but which give these gentlemen uncontrolled and undivided authority over their respective Departments, and which deny either to the Mayor or Common Council the power of removing them unless "for cause." These amendments the Committee justly characterize as "undemocratic, unrepublican, and unwise in the extreme."

The friends of Mr. VAN NORT have, doubtless, good reason to fear that his chances to be reinstated upon a popular vote would be somewhat slim. We see no reason to deny that better men could not be found to discharge the very important duties which will devolve upon the presiding Commissioner of the enormously expanded Department of Public Works. Mr. GARDNER's friends, on the other hand, need not have the slightest apprehension about the people's verdict on his qualifications for office. The Reform Mayor, who will certainly be elected on the 23d of this month, could have but one choice for Controller—and that would be the present incumbent. We cannot believe that Mr. GREEN has sanctioned the use of his name in order to change the entire complexion of the charter for the purpose of retaining him in office. Still more improbable does it seem, that he should have participated in any agreement pointing to a coalition between his supporters and those of Mr. VAN NORT for their joint benefit. Controller GREEN has had, perhaps, the most thorough administrative education of any man in this City. He can hardly fail to be perfectly aware of the thorough unfitness of Mr. VAN NORT to direct the business of six departments rolled into one—which is, practically, the character of the Department of Public Works, as constituted under the new charter. In a discussion like the present, the association of Mr. GREEN's name with that of Mr. VAN NORT can do the Controller no good, however convenient it may be to TWEED's successor in the Department of Works. Whatever Mr. GREEN may owe to his friends, he certainly owes it to his own reputation to prevent his name from being any longer used in such a connection.

The Seventy's Committee on Legislation embody in their report, a copy of the protest they have placed in the hands of Mr. HAWKINS to be read to the Assembly, when the question of concurring in the Senate amendments comes up for discussion. They explicitly declare that in the event of concurrence in these amendments, the Committee of Seventy will be unable to "accept that responsibility for the good government of New-York, under its new charter which the public have placed upon them." The Legislature must now, therefore, adopt one of three courses. They may pass the charter under its present form, and take the undivided responsibility for its success. This the Republican majority cannot afford to do. If the Committee of Seventy refuse, as they would do, to organize the forces of Reform for the contest this day three weeks, the office-holders and the hack politicians will carry everything their own way, and we all know what that would result in. Then, again, the majority in the Legislature may throw out the charter altogether, since their own amendments have caused it to be disowned by everybody. This would leave them open to the accusation of having wantonly sacrificed the wishes of the great mass of New-York Reformers to sundry petty considerations which do not rise even to the level of partisanship. The third, and obviously the only wise course to pursue, is to strike out the objectionable amendments, pass the charter with its essential features unimpaired, and throw upon the citizens of New-York the responsibility of showing that they are capable of governing themselves.

Riding Two Horses.

Mr. GREELEY appears to be resolved to get over his present difficulties with some of his friends by riding both the protectionist and free-trade horse. While signing the free-trade manifestoes in his character as Presidential candidate, he will write up protection in his character as editor of the *Tribune*. It is evident that we ought to have suggested for his statue, the other day, not a four-sided arch, but a figure modeled after the statue of Janus Bifrons.

On Saturday Mr. GREELEY signed or "indorsed" a declaration of principles in which the following clauses figured very prominently:

"Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible."

"The only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide necessary revenue."

This, coming under the sign-manual of HORACE GREELEY, was calculated to scare the manufacturers. So, to allay their uneasiness, Mr. GREELEY writes an article in the *Tribune* on the other side. We are there told that until last week Mr. GREELEY "had no serious apprehensions of radical change in the tariff." What does he mean by that? How can a man regard the probable success of a pet project with "serious apprehensions?" If Mr. GREELEY signed the Cincinnati call in good faith, he must needs ardently desire "radical change in the Tariff." Are we to understand, that Mr. GREELEY, the Editor, had no "serious apprehensions" of tariff reforms until Mr. GREELEY, the Candidate, drafted a manifesto demanding tariff reform? Altogether, this venerable politician is getting himself into a very pretty mess.

I want, said Mr. GREELEY on Saturday, revenue reform—substantially what my new ally, GROVER CLEVELAND, would call free trade. On Monday he writes: "We are sure the judgment of our people is against any upturning of the foundation of our industrial edifice." This is beating Orator Puff. Can a man serve two masters in this way? Will not both be dissatisfied with him? Then Mr. GREELEY goes on to "smooth" over the Protectionists by a long yarn about pig-iron, wool, dyes, strychnine, coffee, clothes and the human figure as in a state of nature and as adorned with fabrics of home make. "This country," he says, "ought to wear its own fleece." Here, at any rate, example goes hand in hand with precept, for Mr. GREELEY is shearing his own fleece with a vengeance. He went out to get wool, and will come back shorn. After throwing the manufacturers overboard on Saturday, and sailing under the colors of the Free Trade League, he thinks to make it all right on Monday by writing like this:

Friday or Saturday.	*Say Ice on Monday.*
"Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible."	"We are sure the judgment of our people is against any upturning of the foundations of our industrial edifice." We will keep on hoping that the spirit of the Senate last week (around the withered carcasses of tariff destruction) that no radical change will be even attempted at this session."

Is not this a very strong position for a public man to occupy? Lest one set of opinions should fail him, he takes up the opposite set, and so hopes to win the support of both sides. GREELEY the Presidential candidate, by no means holds the same views as GREELEY the editor. Will that plan work? Mr. GREELEY will find out. If he wants to stake his next crop of Chappaqua cabbages on the result, he will soon find some one to accommodate him.

The Removal of the Pennsylvania State Capital.

The question of removing the Pennsylvania State capital to Philadelphia has lately been considerably discussed. The public buildings at Harrisburg are too small and very shabby. Better accommodations for legislative and official purposes are imperatively demanded, and the subject of erecting new edifices has naturally suggested the inquiry where to put them.

The practice of having the seat of Government in comparatively insignificant towns, simply because they happen to be central, is, as our readers need scarcely be reminded, almost exclusively an American one. The custom arose, in a great degree, from the structure of our Republican institutions, connected with the fact of our great extent of territory. In the days when a hundred miles of travel meant, under the most favorable circumstances, a fatiguing journey of at least twenty-four hours, it was nothing more than simple justice to the representatives of the people to equalize distances as nearly as practicable. But this reason, in most of the States, has disappeared. It certainly has no force in Pennsylvania, for three or four hours over one of the best railroads in the United States is all the hardship necessary in traversing the whole distance between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

The people of Philadelphia seem rather to want the State capital there. Not that they consider it an honor to have the Legislature meet in their city. Such an idea does not appear to have entered the head of a single individual throughout the whole of the municipal limits, from League Island to Chestnut Hill. The principal reason they assign is very different from this, and is anything but complimentary. We have heard of a young lady marrying a pertinacious lover, "to get rid of him." On a somewhat similar principle, the Philadelphians want the Legislature near them to get rid of it. The lover-like attentions of that body have become an intolerable nuisance. Special legislation, obtained by interested parties, and uncalled for by any considerable portion of the people, is carried to such an extent that it is felt to be a most serious detriment to the property and business interests of the city. It is thought that by having the capital in Philadelphia, a check might be more easily placed upon such operations. In short, the Philadelphians want to watch the Legislature, and are inclined to believe that the process would be facilitated by having it meet where they can conveniently drop in and hear what is going on.

It is uncertain whether the capital will be removed to Philadelphia, and still more doubtful whether, if the removal is made, the main object which the people of that city hope to effect by it will be accomplished. However much and however justly they may complain of the State Government, we do not see but that they complain quite as loudly, and with equal justice, of their city Authorities; and they have them as closely at hand as they can possibly get the Legislature. That the Pennsylvania Legislature is by no means what it ought to be, is most lamentably true; but no part of the State has done more to give it its present undesirable character than Philadelphia. It is a melancholy and excessively disgraceful fact, that that great city, with all its wealth and education, and with a smaller proportion of the extremely vicious and degraded classes than almost any other large city in the world, should have sent for years to the State capital a delegation on an average less fit for the position than some of the worst of the coal-mining regions, or most ignorant of the "Pennsylvania German" farming districts. Still, we think that, all things considered, it would be better that the seat of government should be removed. With the exception of what has now become a thing of very small account—its central position—Harrisburg, as compared with Philadelphia, possesses not a single advantage of any consequence, and has many decided disadvantages and inconveniences. Even so far as the local interests of the western part of the State are concerned, the latter city would, in most cases, be the more desirable. A man living in Pittsburg or Erie, who had business with the State Government, could, as a general thing, get it attended to better and more readily in Philadelphia than at Harrisburg; and even if he had to go in person he would, in probably a majority of instances, greatly prefer to travel the extra one hundred and six miles, both on account of better accommodations on his arrival, and the opportunity of attending to other business besides that with the Government.

As a matter of convenience and comfort, therefore, the removal of the capital would, in our opinion, be eminently desirable. But as a matter of legislative reform, we are unable to see with any clearness what good it would do. The argument is urged by the advocates of removal that having the capital in a large city where the members could take their families and spend a pleasant Winter, would be an inducement for a better class of men to go to the Legislature. Perhaps it would; but we do not see how the better class of men are to go to the Legislature unless they are elected. In spite of the paucity of attractions presented by Harrisburg, there are plenty of the kind of men needed, who would go to the Legislature if they were sent there. Let the Philadelphians then, if they can, get the capital in their city; but whether they get it there or not, let them see to it that their delegation is what it should be, and what they have abundant material and opportunity to make it—an example to the rest of the State of the qualities befitting those to whom is intrusted the high responsibility of giving laws to a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania.

Railway Returns.

The Massachusetts Board of Railway Commissioners has made its annual report, in which certain plans for the prevention of railway accidents are proposed. The Board advises the adoption of safety-brakes controlled by the engineer, of a system of car-coupling which will prevent the "telescoping" of cars, and of a safe and comfortable mode of heating and lighting passenger-cars. To these might have been added the recommendation of steel or steel-capped rails, and of a better method of laying rails than that commonly in use.

No intelligent man is ignorant that this "telescoping" of cars is entirely the result of parsimony on the part of railway managers. There has been in use for five or six years on certain lines a method of coupling combined with an improved form of platform which renders this peculiarly horrible accident impossible. The invention is, however, subject to a royalty to the patentee, and consequently costs more than the old and dangerous style of coupling. It is a delicate matter for a journal to urge the adoption of a patented article, for by so doing it is exposed to the suspicion of interested motives. For this reason, probably, the Press has not insisted, as it should, that all railway lines should be compelled to adopt this device for the safety of their passengers. It is only the sheer truth to say that not one of the many scores of victims who have been crushed by the "telescoping" of cars would have been injured had the safety coupling been in use on every railway-car in the country.

So, too, with safety brakes. There are two or three different systems by which the speed of a train can be almost immediately checked by the engineer. The steam or atmospheric brake, and the Creamer spring brake will either of them stop an express-train almost within its length. Probably one-half of the railway accidents of the last year would have been prevented had one of these safety-brakes been at the command of the engineer. To decline to use them, and to depend upon the inefficient old-fashioned wheel brake, is hardly less than a crime on the part of the parsimonious railway company, which prefers to save a few dollars at the risk of its passengers' lives.

If the recommendations of the Massachusetts Railway Board in regard to brakes and couplings should be adopted it is true that the inventors of these valuable safeguards will be profited, but it is also true that the passengers on Massachusetts railways will be far safer than they now are; and it is yet to be shown that the success of an inventor is an evil to be averted at the hazard of people's lives. As to the horrible coal stoves which are placed in passenger-cars, to choke the inmates with their fumes, and to roast them in case of accident, these, like the explosive coal-oil lamps, are utterly indefensible. The Board ought to have considered the question of the use of steel in some form for rails, and might very properly have decided upon the safest form of the "chair" on which the ends of each rail rest. By so doing the danger of broken rails might have been lessened, and the frequent accidents resulting from this cause in frosty weather avoided. As it is, however, the action of the Board is strongly to be commended, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Legislature will give to its proposals the sanction of law, and that the executive officers of the State will see that it is fearlessly enforced.

Night Watchmen and Fire-Escapes.

It is manifest that New-York must become more and more a City of tenement-houses. The plan is disagreeable to those who associate it only with a certain class of dwellings, but, whether we say "French flats," or "apartment-houses," or "tenement-houses," it comes to the same thing in one respect, which is, that of placing an increasing number of human beings higher and higher from the streets, and consequently in greater danger from fire. To provide for this danger, better means of escape should be devised than are now in use. The contrivances up to have are cumbrous, and often fundamental. It is true that the law obliges a certain form of exterior means of descent to be attached to common tenement buildings. But besides being traps for children, who are continually falling through them and injuring themselves, the utility of this contrivance is limited by its dreadful of position—so that it may often be in the centre of the flames—and by other objections. Without dispensing with such a means of escape, which may often be of great value, it seems important to find others, more generally serviceable and free from the difficulties incident to the employment of the various forms of ladder used by the fire brigades.

Many kinds of ladder have been suggested, providing, of course, for varying heights, and for the embarrassment of descending with inanimate bodies. The long canvas-bag, or "shoot," so often sent up with the rising ladder, has been greatly esteemed, and indeed, in London had come, last year, into pretty general use. But three or four months ago, after several warning accidents had occurred, a fireman named FORD was caught in one of these traps and burned to death. The chief object of the bag was to secure suffocation from the smoke. For the moment, too, if the cloth were carefully prepared, it might scorch against fire. Too often, however, in actual practice, the "shoot" has caught fire, and in high winds so frequently the consequences of needle-greatness—it is apt to become unmanageable. A clever machinist, a Mr. BAYLEY, has now invented a fire-escape intended to guard against these various troubles, and seventy of the machines have been ordered, after successful examination and experiment, by the Metropolitan Board of Works, it is reasonable to infer that the new escape is an improvement on the old one. The chief feature of difference in the new escape consists in making the "shoot" of copper and wire-work instead of canvas. It is thus taken through the streets to a fire without impediment from the wind, and, as it is incombustible, the danger from the flames is entirely obviated. Another improvement is an appliance for throwing up ladders, when a great height is to be reached, with ease and precision; and, still another, is a method of hinging or shipping the ladders into each other, in such a way that they sustain with safety far greater weights than by either of the old systems.

The London journals describe a number of tests to which Mr. BAYLEY's escape was subjected, and which, they assert, proved that the inventor had not overstated its advantages. For example, a number of the heaviest men in the Fire Brigade were ordered to carry each other down the ladders, which had been fixed against a high building. Others came down the "shoot" head foremost. The whole machine was then subjected to very rough treatment, such as in a fire it would probably have to endure. All of these, as well as other experiments, are said to have been satisfactory, and to have demonstrated the strength and usefulness of the new machine. So far as we can judge from the accounts, just such fire-escapes are needed in New-York, and we hope some of our ingenious artisans will hasten to provide a model which shall be as good as, or better than, Mr. BAYLEY's.

MINOR TOPICS.

HENRY STARKWEATHER, who, as father-in-law of Gov. HOFFMAN, may be supposed to have represented him in our Treasury administration, has resigned his position as Collector of Assessments. As he would have been compelled to get out anyhow, a month hence, this cannot be considered an act of supreme self-denial on the part of Mr. STARKWEATHER. Perhaps the extremely comfortable nature of his office—requiring the minimum of work for the maximum of pay—may account for his affectionate attachment to it. Two and a half per cent. on all collections formed a very succulent plum for division between the Collector and his deputy, and was enough to tempt men of sterner stuff than the Governor's father-in-law to keep bad company long after it had fallen into public disrepute. Mr. STARKWEATHER could hardly have decently retained office much longer, as evil-minded people would have been ready to suggest that his Collectorship might have something to do with the formation of his son-in-law's convictions about the charter.

Assistant Alderman GEIS offered, yesterday, a practical and simple resolution calling upon the Department of Public Works to have certain disgracefully dirty streets cleaned at the expense of the contractor who neglects them. The Board showed its talent for business by first overlaying the resolution with amendments, and then adopting a substitute, of the usual declaratory kind, calling for the thousand and first time upon somebody to force Contractor BROWN to perform the work, which that nonchalant person considers they will have done already. We trust the new regime, elected under the charter, will succeed in giving us some relief from this disgraceful and deadly nuisance of filthy streets. It should have no right to expect it from those at present in power.

Judge BARNARD has done a very important service to the community by sentencing JAMES S. WOODWARD to three years' imprisonment, in addition to a fine of five hundred dollars. WOODWARD was convicted in the United States Circuit Court, a few days ago, of perjury, in having falsely sworn that he owned certain real estate in Brooklyn, in order that he might be accepted as bail for an alleged bankrupt, who is now a fugitive from justice. The usual effort was made by counsel to arrest judgment on the ground that there was a defect in the affidavit on which the warrant for WOODWARD's arrest had been issued, but it failed. The business of furnishing what is known as "straw bail" has flourished in this City for a number of years, without any striking example having been made of those who have engaged in it. Men have been frequently detected in Police Courts in attempts to secure the release of prisoners without having more of them than their shrewd Magistrate have barely directed the arrest of such persons, the mere "driving out of Court" being considered sufficient punishment. WOODWARD's sentence is a step that, and if repeated it may have the effect of breaking up the gang before referred to.

Kentucky still clings to her law prohibiting negro testimony. Under the Civil Rights bill, cases affecting the rights of colored persons may be brought in the United States Courts. The United States District Court of Kentucky has hitherto held that one of the rights of colored persons is that of testifying, and on that ground has taken cognizance of the cases in which negro testimony has been rejected by the State Courts. The United States Supreme Court has now decided that this practice is not sanctioned by the law. So Kentucky is to be left to enjoy its fragmentary relic of barbarism undisturbed. It is not likely, however, to last long; for however pleasant it may have been in times past to object a "nigger" to the presence of negroes only, and there escape, it is not so gratifying to have a white man killed by negroes, and be unable to see the only witnesses that exist.

With one or two exceptions, all the men who were accused of slaughtering Chinamen during the Los Angeles riots have been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, ranging between two and six years, according to the discretion of the Judge. Having done so much in vindication of California justice, it may not be unreasonable to expect that there will be no further objection made to indemnify the Chinese for the property so wantonly destroyed by the rioters.

Mr. GREELEY says he goes to Cincinnati in order "to do away with corruption in office." How much has Mr. GREELEY ever done to that end heretofore? The Government will, no doubt, be obliged to him if he will settle up the accounts of now or two months more for which he has been spokesman. And when he has placed himself in a position where he has a right to criticise, then we shall command to hear some facts like those—which cover the corruption of public officials as well as individual officeholders.

From the Times, Jan. 12.

We will now take one other branch of the workings of this Burean (internal revenue) for an illustration. In the regular course of things, with largely reduced taxes—nearly one-half will be great, annual surplus revenue will be abstracted from its burdens and annoyances, with amended and more effective laws for the prevention of crime, and with the suppression of the violation of law greatly lessened, there ought to be a large decrease in the number of suits, indictments and convictions or otherwise with the years of the Civil War when the taxes were large. . . . We will compare the fiscal year 1865, which is a clear year under JOHNSON, with the fiscal years 1870 and 1871, two clear years under GRANT:

	1865.	1870.	1871.
Number of suits brought in Federal Courts	5,305	2,762	2,271
Number of indictments found	1,961	2,295	2,197
Number of convictions	749	1,122	1,105
Amount of judgments recovered in the United States	$740,797 47	$1,284,824 32	$1,412,885 62
Amount collected from judgments	1865	1870	1871
Costs	137,310 94	441,373 96	394,289 67

When Mr. GREELEY, by implication or otherwise, asserts that nothing is being done by the present Administration to "do away with corruption in public office," he conceals the truth from his readers. He has not yet printed these figures, which are from the official reports of the law and revenue officers of the Government.

ALBANY.

Death of Hon. Peck, Ex-Member of Assembly—$7,000,000 Deficiency in the Canal and General Funds under Democratic Rule—Increasing Legal Bills—Senator O'Brien cannot Afford to be Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Both Houses met this evening with scarcely a quorum in either. The Assembly, after a brief session, adjourned out of respect to the memory of Hon. PETER G. PECK, late member from Brooklyn. Appropriate resolutions were offered by his colleagues, Mr. BRADY, and after brief eulogies of the deceased member by Messrs. ALVORD, JACOBS, BERRI, PATRICK, and Speaker SMITH, they were unanimously adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. MOSELEY on Saturday and lost, calling on the Auditor for information about the condition of the different canal funds, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. JACOBS. The deficiency in the canal funds is said to amount to $3,000,000, besides a deficiency of over $4,000,000 in the general fund, amounting altogether to upward of $7,000,000 which Democratic rule has left as a legacy to the State. The Chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee will recommend the payment of this debt by direct tax the present year, or else by the creation of a debt to run five years, as the Legislature shall determine.

Mr. HADDEN will to-morrow introduce a bill of interest to lawyers and others, extending the provisions of the act known as the Stillwell act, so as to practically abolish every form of imprisonment for debt. The bill was drawn by SILAS M. STILLWELL, and will be accompanied by a memorial from him urging its passage. It is the same as the original bill introduced by Mr. STILLWELL years ago, but which was amended in the form in which it now stands on the statute-book.

Another bill of interest to the legal profession will be reported to-morrow from the Judiciary Committee, which improves Courts of Oyer and Terminer to grant new trials upon the merits or upon newly-discovered evidence; also, that an accessory may be tried before the principal; also, that juries may find a verdict of murder in the second degree where the indictment is for murder in the first degree. All questions of irregularities affecting the Grand Jury are to be tried by the Court, and juries can only pass on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner or his sanity. No stay of proceedings after conviction of murder can be granted except on order of the Judge who tried the case, or of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, or of two Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the joint resolution offered by Mr. WOODIN, amending the Constitution, so as to provide five Commissioners to take charge of the State prisons, the same to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for ten years.

Senator O'BRIEN announces that he shall resign his seat as Senator from the Seventh District, to take effect at the close of the present session. The reason assigned for this step is that he cannot afford to hold office for the remuneration that it affords, and that his necessities compel him to seek more profitable means of a livelihood. He denies the report that he intends to be a candidate for Mayor of New-York.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The Commissioners of Public Parks of New-York sent in to the Senate their report as to improvements of portions of Westchester and New-York Counties, of Bronx, Dyckman Creek and Harlem River, and as to the facilities of communication required, and said counties they have surveyed and mapped, as follows: In Morrisania, 500 acres; in progress, 600 acres; in West Farms, 2,000 acres; in progress, 1,500 acres; in East Chester, fifty acres. They have incurred an indebtedness of $97,045 and received $60,000, leaving a deficiency of $37,045.

ABORTIONIST ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. GRADLE introduced a bill in the Senate, to punish newspapers by a fine of $2,500 for publishing the advertisements of abortionists.

THE NEW-YORK COURT-HOUSE.

Senator TIEMANN offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, requiring Controller GREEN to investigate all the transactions of the present superintendent for which they exceeded the appropriations, amounting in 1871 and 1872 to $300,000, appropriated in 1870, and $200,000 given them on account of the appropriations of 1871-2; and, as witnesses and assistants, the amount of legal claims against them, and the sum necessary to complete the building. He is directed to report within ten days after the organization of the next Legislature.

COST OF A FUNCTIONAL COURT-HOUSE.

The Commissioners appointed to build the Third Judicial District Court-house, New-York, met for the first time yesterday. The resolution of the Senate as to the erection of the same, showing a total cost when completed of $95,000 [illegible].

THE WHOLESALE MURDER PLANTS OF 1866.

In the Assembly the bill to ascertain, by proper proofs who of the persons naturalized in New-York, in October, 1867, are entitled to vote, which was under consideration at the time of adjournment on Saturday, was ordered to a third reading.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

THE PAREPA-ROSA-CASTLE COMBINATION.

Grand as were the final Nilsson nights at the Academy, last night fairly eclipsed them. For numbers the people overflowed from the lobbies, crowded the aisles, and swarmed in every nook and cranny whence a peep could be got of the stage; and for excitement, after the first ice was broken and the sympathies of the audience aroused, the spacious house literally rocked with it.

There can no longer be any doubt that New-York is destined swiftly to attain the rank of one of the first cities for lyrical drama in the world. The star of Italian opera has for some time been in the ascendant here. Chiefly owing to the potent spell of Mlle. NILSSON, the elegant entertainment has gained steadily on popular attention until the numbers and the enthusiasm of the public have risen to an extraordinary point, and the late season wound up at last in quite a blaze of splendor. Yet, as honest chroniclers, we are bound to repeat that in both regards the Academy audience of last night has never, in our experience, been surpassed in New-York. A combination so unexampled as that of this occasion was perhaps needful to secure a great success. What has gone immediately before was, in truth, so fine in its way that no inferior work was likely to be palatable. Still, such is the passion of the moment for Italian opera that either one of the great singers who appeared together last night might have had a respectable season as a central attraction, even if surrounded, as the custom is, by nobodies. Hence, when Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mr. WACHTEL and Mr. CASTLE sung together in one opera, the effect could not for a moment be doubtful. The Academy was therefore simply packed last night from the floor to the ceiling. Showers of applause greeted the entrance of each of the famed artists as they came on in "Il Trovatore;" and the satisfaction of the public liberally expressed through the various numbers of the act, rose to something like transport over the trio at its close when Mme. PAREPA, Mr. WACHTEL and Mr. CASTLE were called for by thousands before the curtain and saluted with cheer on cheer of approval.

The second act, introducing Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as *Azucena*, completed a quartet not to be excelled in the world. It was a wise step on the part of the management to provide a contralto not unworthy to be associated with the soprano, the tenor and the baritone. The audience were delighted to welcome Miss PHILLIPS once more to the boards of the Academy, and the lady, always a favorite, and deservedly, as becomes a true and finished artist, won a goodly share of the evening's applause. The *Leonora* of Mme. ROSA is well known here, and the *Manrico* of Mr. WACHTEL has been seen and commented upon by us at length. The same is to be said of Miss PHILLIPS' *Azucena*. Thus, the only strictly new performance was issued last night was the *Count di Luna* of Mr. CASTLE. Of this we may observe that, vocally speaking, it even overtopped expectation. Mr. CASTLE has accustomed us to look to him for almost unparalleled smoothness and evenness of delivery, and his matchless voice, handled with consummate skill, met the requirements of his highly dramatic rôle in a manner completely satisfactory. The artist was in grand voice last night, and his histrionic efforts better conceived, or at any rate better executed than in either "Zampa" or "Fra Diavolo"—were well up to the needful spirit of the scene. The "Il Balen" was better sung than we have ever heard it here, even by poor AMODIO, and was rapturously encored. The second act ended with infinite éclat. But the climax of the evening was reached in the "Da quella pira" which was given by Mr. WACHTEL with prodigious energy. The great tenor emitted his famous chest D with prodigious clearness, and startled his public into quite an Italian furor of delight.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sang as she always does, with exquisite purity and finish, and for once an opera was given which can justly be said to have been nearly perfect in all its parts. The chorus and orchestra took on the infusion of excellence, and were almost worthy the principals to which they served as background. Few better-pleased assemblages have ever separated in New-York than the audience that last night quitted the Academy after the "Trovatore." On Wednesday "Rigoletto" is to be sung, when the same matchless quartet may be heard again.

Dramatic.

"THE HUNCHBACK" AT BOOTH'S.

"The Hunchback" is one of the most objective of modern plays. Nor is it lacking in poetic elements. In spite of the frequent infusion of the language and those curious involutions and inversions of construction wherein SHERIDAN KNOWLES so greatly delighted, the writing exhibits much felicity of phrase and nobility of sentiment. The characters, too, at least the best of them, are clearly and firmly drawn and consistently developed, and the plot, if quite obscure in places, is full of human interest. Julia is certainly a lovely creation, and the character of *Master Walter*, to a well-instructed actor, is as liberal of opportunities as it is exacting of study. Whatever his faults may have been, and as a dramatist he had many, Sheridan Knowles had this essential of dramatic art, that he could put two people on the stage and make them talk and act like human beings in probable situations. In view of some late productions, this is to be regarded as no light merit.

When "The Hunchback" was first brought out at Covent Garden in 1832, its author had the singular good fortune to have FANNY KEMBLE as the representative of his Julia, supported by an admirable cast. Its success was tremendous and great; so great that, tradition tells us, the rival theatre, Drury Lane, was closed for want of equal attraction. If Mr. BOOTH'S present company had then presented it, its triumph might, perhaps, have been less complete. To Miss LECLERCQ'S share of the present performance, of course only praise is to be accorded. For *Julia* as for *Rosalind*, indeed, at least in the earlier scenes, this lady's may seem too luxuriant a type of beauty. The years that have added so prodigally to her personal charms and her artistic culture, have, in compensation, a little dimmed her expression of such parts as these. In the ideal *Julia* one would look for a slenderer figure, an airier grace. But with this slight qualification, Miss LECLERCQ'S personation is replete with sprightliness, elegance and passion. If she suggests rather than expresses the delicious sentiment and grace of the earlier Julia, in the power and poetry of the concluding acts there is ample scope for her undoubted and great histrionic talent. How well Miss LECLERCQ availed herself of all these resources, was amply testified last evening by generous, if not always judicious, applause.

Mr. FAIRMAN'S *Helen* was an interesting and careful delineation, and Mr. WALLER'S *Master Walter*, while offering no salient points to call for especial original comment, was yet conventionally accurate and conscientious. Mr. FAIRMAN'S *Modus* also has fully an even humor as the part itself warrants. Mr. NORTON'S *Clifford*, we are sorry to say, is not good, though to those who have seen this gentleman's *Orlando*, it will afford a painful interest in the effort to furnish the whole of those parts he is weak. Let charity let Mr. NORTON in such wise hard to do well—up points of elocution and emphasis almost too hard—and so as to be credited with earnest effort, at least, if not with fortunate results. The remainder of the characters demands little from the players, and even that little is by Mr. BOOTH'S company somewhat strangely extended. The play is, we need hardly say, splendidly put on the stage, and with all drawbacks offers a most enjoyable entertainment.

BURLESQUE AT WOOD'S.

It is safe to be requested that Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S talent should not have a better medium for its display than "Fell and Partner Joe," now acted at Wood's Theatre. The piece is a good specimen of modern English burlesque, and as the most creditable works of the kind are in no way remarkable for the matter they embody or for the manner in which the material is dealt with, the estimate formed from this assertion can scarcely be disturbing. There is really but one amusing incident in the play, and that is cancelled by Mrs. WOOD'S cleverness, and not by the author's. We refer to the idea of "His Rival was True to Poll," which Mrs. WOOD recites with so much spirit and variety as to make it almost worth one's while to endure the two acts of "Poll and Partner Joe" for the brief enjoyment this part of the representation affords. In spite of the painstaking performances of the lady's associate artists, the general impression of the entertainment is not satisfying. Mr. G. W. AMOR strives hard to quote Mr. BUCKSTONE'S eccentricities in the rôle of the villain, *Black Brandon*, but his fun is more monochromatic than Mr. BUCKSTONE'S, and is at length decidedly tiresome. Mr. A. W. YOUNG contributes an instance of skilful make-up in the character of *Wadsworth Wagstaff*. A very laughable travesty is also presented by Mr. HARRY DEAN, who plumes *Dame Tiffey*. The remaining personages are assigned to Messrs. MORTON, YOUNG and EASTMAN, and to Misses WARREN and LEE. Much music, of course, enlivens "Poll and Partner Joe," and the finale to the different tableaux, all of which call into requisition the histrionic accomplishments of the actors quite as liberally as did more successfully, we are glad to say—on their acquirements as vocalists, are effective. A full minstrel band, specially engaged, was much applauded during a brief interval at the outset of the second act, last night.

PANTOMIME AT THE OLYMPIC.

Last evening "Humpty Dumpty" reached its 251st performance this season, and appeared in an entirely new dress, so far as the harlequinade is concerned. Several of the old and most brilliant of the "various" features of the piece have been retained, and several new sensational acts are added, giving a fresh effect to the famous second act. Mr. G. L. FOX was in excellent humor last night, and succeeded in keeping his audience in a roar throughout the piece. A new burlesque opening gave Miss LIZZIE PENDY an opportunity to make up with much neatness the usual couplets, and display the qualities of a very sweet voice. Among the novel features the WILSON brothers' pyramid somersaults were conspicuous, as was also the debut of the MARTENS children, two youthful prodigies, in an opera bouffe duet, in French, entitled "Les Pompiers." Instead of the time-honored transformation scene at the end, the pantomime closed with a very beautiful ballet group representative of marble statuary. "Humpty Dumpty" undoubtedly purchased yesterday an extension to its career as did its first performance of the present run, and appearance point to at least another hundred nights of existence for the wonderful pantomime.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss LAURA KEENE commenced an engagement at Wood's Museum last evening. She acted in "Hunted Down; or, the Two Lives of Mary Leigh," a drama she has often appeared in in this City, and in which she best points of the lady's acting, always earnest and often very impressive, are placed in a strong light. Miss KEENE was much applauded at the numerous interesting places of the piece, yesterday. She had efficient support from the regular company, led by Mr. THOMAS W. KEENE, a conscientious and experienced comedian, who personated *John Leigh*. The same performance will be repeated nightly throughout the present week, and also at the matinée on Saturday. The afternoon entertainments of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday appeal to the lovers of specimens of burlesque, "Lurline," being the play, and Misses MARKHAM and HOWITT the principal performers.

Grant Growing.

From a Missouri Correspondent.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1872.

Few politicians have ever been more suddenly or unexpectedly brought to the surface of affairs than B. GRATZ BROWN, present Governor of Missouri. Eighteen months ago he was pursuing the even tenor of his way as a very private citizen, and enjoying a well-earned and deserved obscurity. Never having done anything to merit popular applause or preferment, he was, with perfect equanimity, filling his private station when, so far as GRATZ was concerned, everybody admitted was the "post of honor." Having served out his little term in the United States Senate, and exhibited in that great arena his conspicuous unfitness for public affairs, the ungrateful République of Missouri had permitted him to wholly withdraw from the public gaze.

But great emergencies bring out great men, and in 1870, when CARL SCHURZ and other disaffected Republican leaders had got the people and their commissary as to look around for a leader, they found one ready-made to their hand in B. GRATZ BROWN. He was facile and could be made a tool of; he was ambitious and would not hanker at trifles; he was a professional Fourth-of-July orator, and could glean things over; he was sanguine and could keep a secret; and, finally, like Sydney Smith, he had a natural taste for political intrigue and would embrace treachery at sight. Thus it was that BROWN became the central figure around which the so-called Liberal Republicans revolved, until their schemes and their men were both adopted by the Democracy and the coalition became complete. The result of this bargain and sale is known to the world. It was a Democratic victory in November, a substantial Democratic victory in McDonnell, and a straight-out Democratic administration of State affairs.

Gov. BROWN'S aspirations to the Presidency are in strict accordance with the programme mapped out by his Leaguers in Dec. BROWN and GRATZ Schurz are the only two men, of the certain Democratic leaders on the other hand the high contracting parties, and from the moment the coalition was formed BROWN became and scintillous to be their candidate. This State, it must be remembered, is the birth-place of BENTON and BLAIR, and abolishing slavery is its habitude. The Missouri delegation was the birth of the salons, and has panned it from the time when it could n't carry a suburb of corn. Till now when it struts around with "the whole German vote" in its emaciated pouch.

If any person or paper has a right to speak for BROWN, I do, and I say it, and it have to will do. A few days ago the New-York Sun undertook to put GOV. BROWN in his little crazy by saying that "he does not wish to be mentioned as a competitor for the chief place on the Cincinnati ticket."

Whereupon the *Missouri Republican* comes to the rescue of its candidate, and says that "the *Sun's* gratuitous withdrawal of Gov. BROWN'S name from the field takes his friends by surprise. They assert that he has not been withdrawn from the field and will not be, and that on the contrary he will be urged for the Presidency by the Liberals of this section, that the Missouri Liberals legitimately present."

To the same purport are the daily utterances of Senator CARL SCHURZ'S paper, the *Westliche Post*, which for a year past has been in close accord with the Democracy. It may therefore be accepted as a fixed fact, that GOV. BROWN is the Missouri candidate for the Cincinnati Postum Democratic Missouri for the "chief place on the Cincinnati ticket."

C. M. W.

The Scandal of a Divorce Suit—The Wife Tries to Shame the Husband.

Mrs. FIDELIA R. MANNING, who figured in a divorce suit instituted in the Brooklyn Courts last Summer against her husband, JOHN MANNING, and which resulted in the separation of the parties by mutual consent, went yesterday afternoon to her husband's house, at the corner of Clinton avenue and Myrtle avenue, in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, and a violent dispute ensued. She called for Mrs. MANNING suddenly drawing a revolver and firing two shots at her husband, though neither took effect. She was arrested, and subsequently expressed herself as glad she had tried it.

Fire Alarm.

The settled conviction that the demise of Fire Alarms was nearly expected, was made a life or abstract sensation was about being brought to a close attracted numerous sympathizing visitors, anxious to ascertain if any favorable change had occurred in his condition throughout last night. There appears, however, by no to be. The Fireman was very low. His medical attendant described him as being in a critical condition, and declined to give any encouragement that he would not survive the night.

Jay Gould and Erie.

The rumor that JAY. GOULD had obtained all the papers which centered much of his criminal acts in connection with the administration of the Erie Railroad, is said by to incontinent, thought it is probable he has some of them. The correspondence is connected with the Treasury, as preferred to Gen. McCRACKEN'S report. The latter is proved in connection with the lease of a branch line, but it was not deemed expedient to grant it. Certain shareholder are preparing statements of some of GOULD'S transactions, which it is expected will materially assist the efforts of the Committee to bring him to account.

HOWARD OR HOUARD.

Correspondence of the State Department Relative to the Case of Dr. Howard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The President today sent a brief message to the House of Representatives in reply to a resolution of that body calling for information in relation to Dr. HOUARD, recently condemned by a Spanish Court-martial in Cuba, and sentenced to eight years hard labor in a chain-gang, and the confiscation of all his property.

The Secretary of State shows, in his communication accompanying the documents, that the name is HOUARD, and not Howard as appears in the resolution of the House. The diplomatic correspondence commenced on the basis on December, 1871, in relation to the arrest of Dr. HOUARD, and embraces various letters from the Secretary of State to our Consul at Havana, together with letters from citizens of Philadelphia in behalf of Dr. HOUARD. One from Mrs. EMELIE DUTTON, of Philadelphia, strongly appeals to the President for his intercession. The President, although the fact does not appear in the documents, strongly indorsed her appeal. Minister ROBERTS, replying to Secretary FISH, under date of Feb. 14, 1872, says, from the reports of the Captain-General, it appears that Dr. HOUARD has no right to claim American citizenship, since, in addition to the fact that his father renounced his character as a foreigner by accepting the office of Police Commissioner, any foreigner residing in a Spanish colony must, in order to be considered as such, in accordance with the law of 1870, have his name enrolled on the list of foreigners. Not having complied with this requirement, he is not, therefore, an American citizen. Among the more important papers in the correspondence are the following:

Secretary FISH addressed Mr. ADEE, Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, on the 9th of March, 1872, in these words:

SIR: JOHN EMILE HOUARD is a citizen of the United States by birth. He was born in Philadelphia of parents residing there, and of his having resided in that city continuously until 1850. His father was also a citizen of the United States by naturalization. In 1850 JOHN EMILE HOUARD went to Cuba, where the latter established a residence in the town of Cardenas, which he continued until his death, JOHN EMILE HOUARD remaining in Cuba. He has always claimed his nationality as a citizen of the United States, and was proclaimed from the balcony of the Cardenas Municipality as a citizen of the United States. He was also a member of the Cardenas Masonic Lodge, and was elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of Cardenas in 1868. He subsequently removed to the Island of Cuba, where he resided until his arrest in 1871. At some time during the latter part of the year 1871 he was tried by a Consular Court, and found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and confiscation of all his property. It is understood that he is to be sent to Spain.

Mr. TORRIENTE, Consul-General at Havana, was instructed to investigate the case, and to report the facts. In pursuance of these instructions he reported to Minister ROBERTS, under date of March 1, 1872, as follows:

Concerning the nationality of the authorities on the case, there is no room for doubt, as it is borne out by the testimony of many of the witnesses, and by the records. JOHN EMILE HOUARD was arrested at Cienfuegos, Dec. 14, 1870. At some time during the latter part of the year 1871 he was tried by a Consular Court, and found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and confiscation of all his property. It is understood that he is to be sent to Spain.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business for the week opened yesterday. April 1, at the Exchange, with a somewhat better feeling, although for the property sold competitive bids were not obtained. Prices were fully maintained, and particularly in the sale conducted by A. J. Bleecker, who, withstanding the heat that the auctioneer is, bore himself in a manner of the accomplished

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at 3 recovery's sale, by order of Wallis Blakeslee, Esq., re- ceiver of the North American Fire Insurance Company, sold the valuable business property situated on the north-east corner of Broadway and Joe-street, known as No. 152 Broadway and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 13 John-street. The lot is a large one, having a front on Broadway of 50 feet, and on John-street of 153.10 feet. The improvements consist of a large five-story brick building on the cor- ner and three three-story brick stores in the rear on Joe-street. The ground is held under a lease from the Protestant Episcopal Church Corporation, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1865, at a rental of $22,500 per annum. The property was purchased for $837,000, and on the premises at 2 P. M. there was no bid- ding above $800,000. The property was then withdrawn from sale.

At private sale L. Pendarvis, No. 1 Broadway, recently sold the three-story brick dwelling No. 6 Pine-street, for the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, deceased, to Mr. Thomas Hall, for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 11 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 13 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 15 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 17 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 19 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 21 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 23 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 25 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 27 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 29 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 31 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 33 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 35 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 37 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 39 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 41 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 43 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 45 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 47 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 49 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 51 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 53 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 55 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 57 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 59 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 61 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 63 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 65 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 67 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 69 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 71 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 73 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 75 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 77 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 79 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 81 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 83 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 85 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 87 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 89 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 91 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 93 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 95 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 97 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 99 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 101 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 103 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 105 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 107 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 109 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 111 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 113 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 115 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 117 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 119 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 121 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 123 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 125 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 127 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 129 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 131 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 133 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 135 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 137 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 139 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 141 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 143 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 145 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 147 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 149 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 151 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 153 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 155 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 157 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 159 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 161 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 163 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 165 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 167 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 169 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 171 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 173 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 175 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 177 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 179 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 181 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 183 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 185 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 189 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 191 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 193 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 195 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 197 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 199 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 201 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 203 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 205 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 207 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 209 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 211 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 213 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 215 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 217 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 219 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 221 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 223 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 225 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 227 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 229 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 231 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 233 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 235 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 237 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 239 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 241 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 243 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 245 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 247 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 249 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 251 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 253 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 255 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 257 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 259 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 261 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 263 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 265 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 267 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 269 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 271 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 273 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 275 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 277 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 279 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 281 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 283 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 285 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 287 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 289 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 291 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 293 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 295 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 297 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 299 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 301 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 303 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 305 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 307 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 309 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 311 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 313 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 315 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 317 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 319 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 321 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 323 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 325 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 327 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 329 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 331 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 333 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 335 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 337 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 339 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 341 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 343 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 345 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 347 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 349 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 351 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 353 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Messrs. Wallis & Co., the three-story brick dwelling No. 355 Pine-street, with all improvements, on a lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold to Mr. Edward Hall for $40,000.

Also, at private sale, by Mess

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Europe by Anchor Line Steamers, Inverness, Greenock, Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

STEAMER.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, April 27.	ANGLIA, Wednesday, April 3
Saturday, April 27.	IOWA, Saturday, April 6
Saturday, May 4.	ETHIOPIA, Saturday, April 13
Saturday, May 11.	BRITANNIA, Saturday, April 20

And on every succeeding Saturday from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $80, $90 and $100, according to location of state-room.
Second cabin, $60.
Steerage, $30, including bedding, which passengers are recommended to bring with them.
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Infants, $10; if provided with bedding, $15.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, 7 A. M.
JAVA	Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.
CHINA	Wednesday, April 10, 7 A. M.
RUSSIA	Saturday, April 13, 7 A. M.
CUBA	Wednesday, April 17, 7 A. M.
CALABRIA	Saturday, April 20, 7 A. M.
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, April 24, 7 A. M.
BATAVIA	Saturday, April 27, 7 A. M.
ALGERIA	Wednesday, May 1, 7 A. M.
PARTHIA	Saturday, May 4, 7 A. M.

And every succeeding WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to room or location.
Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at low rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports via Liverpool.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
Steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
2,800 tons burthen each. 3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York every SATURDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ASIATIC	April 6, at 10 M.
BALTIC	April 13, at 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC	April 20, at 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Cabin passage recommensurate with the unrivaled, commanding
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, payable in currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rate.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Cork and Liverpool.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Steam-ship ATLANTIC being unavoidably detained, passengers will embark from the White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, on Tuesday next, April 2, at noon. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

(WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.)
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 44 and 2 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, April 6, at 2 P. M.
THOMSON, Thomson, Saturday, April 13, at 4 A. M.
NORTH, Gibbons, Saturday, April 20, at 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct, $70 and $80, currency, or £14 or £16 sterling.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown or London, $30 currency, or £6 sterling.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
(Only direct line to Russia and the Scandinavian countries.)
New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.
The new and elegant steam-ships of the line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:
HUMBOLDT, Capt. ——, April 6.
Rates of passage, payable in gold:
First cabin.....$100 | First steerage.....$40
Second cabin.....75 | Second steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & SAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DARIEN	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LAMAIRE	Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, May 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Steerage, currency, as usual.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the inconvenience of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACHENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 29, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREMAN.....April 17, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WORSNOP.....May 1, at ——
Cabin passage, $100; No. 58 Broadway, $80, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents,
No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays, as dispatched, as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 6, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Wednesday, April 10, 5 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Wednesday, April 17, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
Second cabin.....50	To Paris.....$80
To Paris.....$90	Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
SOUTHERN CROSS, Capt. C. S. HAVES.....April 2
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. GEORGE UTLEY.....May 2
HOMER AMERICA, Capt. W. ——.....June 2
These splendid steamers sail on monthly lines, and call at St. Thomas Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at Barbadoes going. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Steamers will sail every THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. ——, April 4.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.
CUBA CASTLE, Capt. C. H. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) April 18.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

A DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexico Steam-ship Line.
Leaves Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Pollock, (Havana only,) Wed., April 3
CITY OF MERIDA, Dunham.....Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Pollock, (Havana only,) Wed., April 17
CITY OF MEXICO, Freeman.....Saturday, May 4
For freight or passage apply to
P. HENDERSON & SONS, No. 19 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer ORESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Travelers by the Continental lines of steamers of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from anxiety of mind, of carriage of baggage, passing ports, examination and conveyance of luggage, securing the best accommodation, in procuring the traveler from imposition and as a medium of money, none of which they are exempt from while under the protection of a courier. Couriers for the Continent, Competent and trustworthy servants and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
AURORA, FREEMAN & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
GENERAL BARNARD, Capt. MALONY, THURSDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Wall-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PARKER, SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN & SON,
No. 8 Wall-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Passengers meet connections at Savannah for Augusta, Macon and points in Georgia, by Railroad in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 320 Bruadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 452 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COM. PANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave pier 42 and 43 North street, every alternate Saturday, at 12 M., and connect at Panama with steamers for all ports on the Pacific coast, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, San Francisco, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Portland, Oregon, Japan and China.
For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
J. R. EARL, Agent.

North Atlantic Express Co.,
NO. 95 BROADWAY.
Reference: Jay Gould & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilbert A. Semlon & Co., Baldwin, Perry, Yerks & Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Drafts on Europe, $1 upward. European passenger orders, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.
Letters, packages, valuables and money forwarded to all parts of Europe. Drafts issued, payable in every part of the world. Tickets by all lines of steamers. Passage secured. Circulars issued by the Company, containing information useful to travelers, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in successful operation, and earning more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed in an early day.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 20 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.
We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.
Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 85 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 17 Pine-st., New-York.

W. R. SHATTUCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
THE COMMON FUND.
COMPANY LIMITED, INCORPORATED LONDON, 1866, TO DEAL IN FASHION.
ASSOCIATED
CAPITAL, £100,000,000.
OFFICES: LONDON, No. 21 Gresham-place; PARIS, No. 16 Place Vendome; NEW-YORK, No. 25 Wall-st.
Money may be had of business generally, or at the offices of the Company.
ALEX. BARING, Governor.
GEORGE H. KING, Secretary.

NOTICE.
A dividend, declared at the meeting of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and one of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau-st., on and after the 15th day of April, 1872. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of March, inst., to the 15th day of April, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen at 9 A. M. on the 16th day of April, inst.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED Security,
PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME
THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND
9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana.
THEY BEAR
8 Per Cent. Gold.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.
This Road, 67 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlets to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points, for the commercial, Block and Bituminous Coals of Porte County, etc., also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.
For the present we are offering these Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.
Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

Grand Rapids & Indiana
RAILROAD COMPANY,
7 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Circulars, with full information, supplied. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS.
FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

MIDLAND BONDS
New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
17 PINE-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and ILLINOIS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.
BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class investment Securities, as follows:
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1878 AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $20,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS OF CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $16,000 PER MILE. THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 85 AND INTEREST.

ILLINOIS
Registered Coupon Bonds,
7 or 8 or 10 per Cent.,
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY THE STATE TREASURER, JANUARY AND JULY.
These bonds will have the most critical examination as one of the safest and soundest investment securities offered in this market. They are issued in the denomination of $1,000 each, and for sale by
A. T. FOOT, No. 5 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CARBONIFEROUS GOVERNMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed from Friday, March 22, to Friday, April 5.
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, secured by deed of trust dated 1st March, 1866, will be held at the office of Josiah Johnson, No. 23 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
THEODORE GILMAN, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 8, at the banking house, No. 18 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer-book closes on and after Saturday, March 30, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
A dividend of six dollars per share will be paid to the holders of certificates of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1871, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ADRIANCE J. KOCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
Are now offering, through the undersigned, the
REMAINING $5,000,000
OF THEIR
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 50 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, connecting there with the Chicago and Canada Southern, now being built to Chicago, and will thereby form the
SHORTEST TRUNK LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND CHICAGO, or, in other words, will be the SHORTEST LINE in the GREAT LINE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, connecting the GREAT SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS which diverges from Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago.
A branch also runs from St. Thomas to St. Clair where it forms connections with the various roads leading into the lumber and mineral regions of Michigan.
THE RATE has been limited to the Detroit River, to 90 miles long. The branch from St. Thomas to St. Clair is 47 miles, and runs through the great Canada oil region.
OF THE entire line (226 miles) five hundred and seventy miles are graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure. The remaining 56 miles are under contract to be ready for the superstructure early in the Summer.
OF THE 300,000 ties required, 200,000 are on hand and the remainder are coming in daily.
RAILS—SIXTY POUNDS PER YARD—HAVE been contracted to be delivered early in the Summer, those for the main line being STEEL, all sixty pounds to the yard.
ALL the materials for the stations and a part of the equipments are purchased.
TRACK-LAYING will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.
THE entire line will be ready for business on or before Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ROAD is being built by the most experienced men in the country, and has every element of a profitable business for it from the day of its opening.
THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation, between Buffalo and Chicago.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile, and Ninety-six per cent. of the Road IS STRAIGHT.
The Canada Southern (including its branch of 61 miles to St. Clair) and the Chicago and Canada Southern, with their light grades, direct alignment, being the shortest route between Buffalo and Chicago, will admit of the most SPEEDY, ECONOMICAL and SAFE transit attainable for both passengers and freight.
The road thus far has been built by cash subscriptions, and the proceeds of the bonds will be used exclusively for completing the road. The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London, or Frankfort.
We have no hesitation in recommending the bonds AS A PERFECTLY SAFE as well as a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Four Per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Four Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. B. HANGAN, President.
A. B. SOLOMON, 2d Vice President.
E. P. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

N. Y. Midland R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Government.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
6% AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
8 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Mayaville and Lexington, Ky.
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Interest January and July at Bank of America, New-York.
Only TEN THOUSAND dollars per mile ON COMPLETED ROAD, costing more than double the amount of the bonds issued.
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10 TO 20 PER CENT.
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CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
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GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 2 PINE-ST.
N. B.—Choice municipal, bank and other investment securities, strictly first class, paying large rates of interest, always on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston Mutual Marine Insurance Company, which will be held at the office of said Company, No. 49 William-st., in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ADRIANCE J. KOCH, Secretary.

CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.
A gentleman, being obliged to, will dispose on account of ill-health, three horses, one a fine of bay carriage horse, 16½ hands high, guaranteed sound and kind; another, dark chestnut, 16 hands, a capital saddle horse, quiet for ladies; also, a fine black, made by Wood Stroud low last Summer, together with set of double harness and a single one; also, a fine set of second-hand nearly new, also, a fine set of second-hand nearly new, also, a fine set of second-hand nearly new,

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

Protest of the Special Committee Against the Senate's Amendments.

Their Fatal Effects—The Assembly Asked Not to Concur—Meeting of the Committee Last Night—The Report Accepted and Indorsed.

There was a full meeting of the Committee of Seventy, last evening, at their rooms, No. 32 Union-square, to hear the report of Messrs. SALOMON and STERNE, the Special Albany Legislative Committee, on the course and progress of the City Charter, and the Legislature's action upon it. Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, Vice-President, in the Chair. The Committee made the following report:

On behalf of the Committee on Legislation, we have the honor to submit the following report:

As heretofore informally from time to time reported to you, it is now eleven weeks since we first presented the charter drafted by this Committee for the consideration of the Legislature. It was promptly introduced in both branches thereof, and referred to their respective proper Committees, which jointly granted several public hearings within the first two weeks, whereat the merits of the charter and the different provisions therein contained were fully discussed. Soon after these discussions the bill was favorably reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, Mr. HAWKINS, to the Assembly; it then was promptly taken up and considered, section by section, in Committee of the Whole, and passed without material change by a large majority. Important amendments were deprecated by many of the members on the ground that the bill was an harmonious whole, and that the Committee of Seventy, as representing the Reform element of New-York, should bear the responsibility; that it would accomplish the ends of Reform, and could then only bear that responsibility if the bill were enacted substantially in the form to which it was originally presented.

Although during the whole of the time that the Assembly had the charter under consideration the same bill was in the hands of the Committee on Cities of the Senate, that Committee had not, as we were informed by some of its members, except listening to the arguments, specially considered this very important measure; and then after its passage in the Assembly allowed four weeks of its time to be taken up with discussions adverse to the measure, emanating mainly from representatives of official incumbents whose term of office would cease by the operation of this act.

During the consideration of this bill in Committee, strenuous efforts were made by the friends of Messrs. GREEN and VAN NORT to retain them in their respective offices. Without regard to the fitness of these gentlemen for their present positions, we deemed it our duty uniformly to oppose such retention, as undemocratic in principle, as invidious in its distinctions, dangerous in practice, and fatal to the harmony and successful working of our measure, and therefore thought it a triumph of correct principles of government when the bill was finally reported by that Committee without retaining by legislative action any present city official beyond the time necessary to replace or re-elect him by the direct or indirect act of the people.

The Senate's Committee did, however, propose an amendment creating a Board of Assistant Aldermen, to be elected by the cumulative vote, and changing the number from nine to six to be elected in each Senate District for each Board, and another amendment changing the mode of creating the Commissioners of the Department of Public Safety, by providing for their appointment by two Judges of the Supreme Court in place of their election by the Board of Aldermen, in order to make that Department equi-partisan in its character.

As to the first of these amendments, we could not seriously find fault with the dividing of the one Board, as we had constituted it, into two bodies, although we thought it to be additional political machinery without an adequate corresponding advantage.

As to the other change we thought it had in principle to give Judges political patronage, as they may hereafter be elected with reference to those appointments rather than with reference to their fitness for judicial functions, but we could not fail to recognise the inherent difficulty of the question to remove the Fire, Police and Health forces of the City from a partisan or rather unpartisan influence and control.

If the bill had passed the Senate with these amendments only, we would have been disposed to have urged a concurrence of the Assembly therewith, for the sake of securing the speedy passage of the charter, already too long delayed. The Senate, however, has seen fit to make other and much more material and vital changes. The effort which was made and failed while the bill was in Committee, to retain Messrs. VAN NORT and GREEN in their respective offices, succeeded in the Senate on the motion of Mr. TIEMANN. Section 31 of the bill is amended so as to retain Mr. VAN NORT in office until May, 1874, as the sole Commissioner of Public Works, to wield the largely-increased powers and possess the largely-increased patronage which we have added to that Department, as compared with its organization under the Tweed Charter of 1870. This Department of the City Government requires the watchful eyes of some one or more Commissioners, acting in the interest of the tax-payers of the City. Placing the control of all the streets, their paving, lighting and grading; of the whole river front of New-York, and its docks; the Croton Water Department and street-cleaning, all under the control and charge of a single man, is virtually to make him so powerful for evil, without responsibility to the people, that its influence on the other, and more especially on the elective Departments of the City Government, cannot but be a pernicious one.

Section 46 has been changed in like manner, and with a like purpose. Mr. GREEN has been retained, and his incumbency made to continue until 1874, and he is to be sole chief officer of this Department until that time. We saw proper to surround the office of Controller with every safeguard and check that we could devise, and placed with him four Commissioners of the Treasury. In so doing, we also enlarged the sphere and function of the Finance Department, and made it head the sole disbursing officer of the City and its Commissioners the guardians of its interests by clothing them with inquisitorial powers as to all the co-ordinate Departments of the Government. However good an officer the present incumbent may be, his retention in the manner provided by the Senate's amendment nullifies the contemplated guarantees for an honest administration of the City's finances. The checks and balances with which we surrounded this office are gone, and our only security for an honest administration is the personal integrity of the incumbent. This legislation for particular men, making its efficacy depend upon the continuing in office of two persons, and their remaining honest and capable, and the officers thus retained not elected by the people, is certainly undemocratic, unrepublican and unwise in the extreme.

Not only do these amendments practically make inoperative the theory of local self-government upon which our charter is based, but cripples the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the power to appoint the most important executive officers of the Government of the City will greatly lessen our hope, and our chances to secure for those offices men of the highest character, executive ability and intelligence.

For these reasons we, in conjunction with such other members of this Committee as were then at Albany as its representatives, immediately after the passage of the charter by the Senate thus changed, placed in the hands of Mr. HAWKINS the following protest:

Hon. Hugh C. Hawkins, Chairman of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, Assembly:

The Senate having made several radical changes in the proposed charter for the City of New-York, (Assembly bill No. 118,) we, the representatives of the "Committee of Seventy" at Albany, deem it our duty to state to you that in our opinion the Senate amendments are of so vital and so fundamental a character that the "Committee of Seventy" cannot, if the Assembly should concur in these amendments, accept that responsibility for the good government of New-York City, under its new charter, which the public have placed upon them, and which, in terms, was recognized by several members of your House during the debate upon this bill.

The "Committee of Seventy" have never arrogated to themselves the dictation of the course of legislation for the City of New-York. In the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the citizens of New-York to secure good government for their City, the "Committee of Seventy" have prepared and submitted to the Legislature a charter which they believe to embody the necessary reforms to secure that end. They have never claimed that their draft of a charter should not be amended in any particular, but they most respectfully, yet earnestly, must divest themselves of all responsibility for a measure changed as this has been in so many of its essential features by these amendments.

The Senate has retained for two years from May next the two most important Executive Departments of the City Government under their present incumbents, and with largely increased powers vested in those Departments by the charter which our Committee have prepared. The "Committee of Seventy" have been most studious, as far as lay in their power, to secure for our City's government a permanent and efficient organic law, and have always repudiated every proposition to disharmonize their whole scheme of government for the retention in office of any particular officer.

The Senate has also added an Assistant Board of Aldermen, consisting of two persons from each Assembly District, to be elected by the cumulative vote, which will necessarily result in making a nomination by a party caucus equivalent to an election, and thus renew the bad features of the old Board of Supervisors.

In our opinion these amendments, if adopted, (not to speak of others made by the Senate,) seriously endangers the hope of good government for our City under this charter, and we therefore think it our duty to make known to you, and through you to the members of the Legislature, the dissent of our Committee from these changes, in order that our silence may not be construed into an assent to the action of the Senate, and to absolve our Committee from all such responsibility as might otherwise attach to them as the authors of the measure.

ALBANY, March 30, 1872.

EDWARD SALOMON,
JOHN WHEELER,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
JAMES L. STEWART,
SIMON STERNE.

We have been assured by the friends of Reform of both branches of the Legislature that the Assembly will refuse to concur in these objectionable amendments, which will then result in the appointment of a Conference Committee of the two Houses, and we have strong hopes that through the action of the Conference Committee these mischievous changes will be dropped and the substance of the charter preserved and enacted.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1872.

EDWARD SALOMON,
SIMON STERNE,
Special Committee of Committee on Legislation.

There were present at the meeting, among others Messrs. Henry Clews, Edwards Pierrepont, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, D. Willis James, W. E. Vermilye, Joseph B. Varnum, Charles Watrous, Reuben W. Howes, Emil Sauer, Benjamin R. Sherman, C. R. Detmold, Joseph Chester, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Wm. Orton, Geo. W. Van Slyck, Samuel B. Ruggles, J. Seligman, James L. Stewart, John D. McKenzie, W. A. Neilson, Geo. W. Lane, Robert Hoe, John Wheeler, Henry A. Beers, Samuel Christie, Roswell D. Hatch, Edgens Rollin, Julius W. Tuttle, William Dowdney, Frederick Sohn, Albert Klumpth, Samuel D. Babcock, John Foley, Jonathan Sturges, Simon Stern and Edward Salomon.

After some formal discussion, indicating a determination to ferret out the causes of a failure to pass the charter, if such a contingency should happen, the Committee adjourned, to enable the Committee on Elections to enter upon executive session.

After the reading of the report, the following resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report made on behalf of the Committee on Legislation be and the same is hereby adopted; that the views in that report expressed and the position therein taken, as well as the action of the subcommittee at Albany thereon set forth, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed, and this Committee hope that the Assembly may finally adhere to the substance of the charter, as it has passed the same, and that, through the intervention of the conference committee of the two branches of the Legislature, the charter, unchanged in its substantial features, may yet be speedily enacted.

Meeting of the Tammany Society—Report of the Committee of Seven.

The Tammany Society met in secret session last evening, Grand Sachem SCHELL presiding. About 150 members were present, among whom were Sachems Brennan, Chanler, Charles G. Cornell, James B. Nicholson, and Messrs. Ahrens, William Connor, John Fox, George W. McLean, Authon Eichoff, Coroner Herriman and Ex-Coroner Gover, Warden Tracy, Judges Dodge, Shandley, Hogan, Alderman Coman, Police Commissioner Barr and Ex-Judge Connolly. A motion to authorize the Grand Sachem to appoint a committee of fifteen to cut out a new ticket for the election of Sachems April 13, was carried after a warm advocacy by Messrs. BRENNAN and KELLY, and violent opposition by BRADLEY, GREEN and HITCHMAN. The three latter and Judge SCOTT were the only votes in the negative.

Five of the committee of seven presented a report stating that fifty-three out of the 125 persons elected to membership on the 9th of January were regularly elected. These members include such men as Gen. MCCLELLAN, Mr. HAVEMEYER, and others of the same caliber. Strong efforts were made by the Dowling and Grant wing of the Society to put the newly-elected members until after the election for Sachems, on the ground that they were not elected according to the by-laws, it being alleged that they were proposed and elected on the same night. After a stormy debate, on motion of Mr. KELLY, the report was laid on the table, to give the minority of the Committee a chance to report at the next meeting. The Committee of Seven did not report upon the reorganization of the party, as was expected. The absence of Judge DOWLING from the meeting elicited some comment. The propositions for several candidates was laid over, after which the meeting adjourned.

Examination at Jefferson Market Court Yesterday in the Alleged Watch Swindle—A Scene.

The examination in the case of ALFRED C. BRITTEN, a salesman in the store of the Geneva Watch Company, No. 769 Broadway, charged by EDWARD S. NEWELL, a watch-maker employed in HOWARD & CO.'s, with swindling him out of $20 00, was continued before Justice LEDWITH at Jefferson Market yesterday.

ELIAS H. ELIAS was examined by Mr. SULLIVAN, and testified that he had drawn up some of the circulars of the Geneva Watch Company for his brother, W. M. ELIAS, who is connected with the establishment; the names of the parties to whom they were addressed were taken out of the City Directory; Sava Isaac Brothers believe HENRY H. ELIAS has nothing to do with the Geneva Watch Company; Mr. M. ELIAS was acting there as one of the proprietors.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOWE—I was visited yesterday, about 10½ o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Mr. JOHNSON, a reporter from the Post, who told me that he and Mr. ——, of the Herald, had found a person who was the cheated from the Dollar Store for counterfeit; were writing these articles in the Tribune and Post, and that the workers would be stopped for a consideration in money; it was in the barber's shop attached to the hotel; "BILLY" SIMON, of the Dollar Store, was present; I left the shop, and returned to JOHNSON and told him it was not worth a cent to me, for in the Geneva Watch Company.

Mr. JOHNSON, who was in Court, said "you are a liar," and made a blow at ELIAS, but was prevented by the officers. Justice LEDWITH told him not to repeat it again.

Mr. JOHNSON was called and stated: I am a free lance in journalism; I have been exposing the swindlers of the Elias gang; I did so in the Cincinnati Commercial; I did not ask any money; witness again threatened to strike Mr. ELIAS.

Cross-examined—I am a very considerable man, and will not swear positively that I did not mention Mr. LEDY's name. I was told that ELIAS H. ELIAS had threatened to kill me, and I want to know if such were the case; I can't tell you who told me; I refuse to tell, as the Elias gang might assail him.

Mr. LEDY was allowed to go on the stand to clear his character, and said: I have never, directly or indirectly, made any communication or authorized any to be made to the ELIAS brothers regarding this matter.

Mr. HOWE—We do not at all cast any imputation upon you. We believe you had nothing to do with this man JOHNSON.

JOHN SMITH, a salesman, was examined, and the case was adjourned till 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Appropriations to the Boards of Audit and Apportionment.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 P. M. yesterday, JOHN COCHRANE in the chair. Alderman MERRIMAN moved that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company be allowed to run their freight-trains through Twenty-seventh and West-street only between the hours of 9 o'clock P. M. and 6 A. M. On motion of Alderman VARIAN this was referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman VARIAN moved:

That the Mayor be requested to report to the Board the number of permits issued by him since May, 1871, for street-stands, signs, and all other permits issued by him for the occupation or encumbering the streets or sidewalks in the City, and the amount of money received therefrom, and what disposition was made of such money; and that he report the number of persons to whom permits were issued May, 1871, to June 30, and that the same be received thereon.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Alderman CROWLEY moved:

That the counsel to the Corporation be respectfully requested to inform the Board at his earliest convenience what power, (if any) is vested in the Common Council to assess the expense of repairing any street upon the owners of the property on the line of street so repaired; that the Counsel to the Board what power, in view of recent decisions of the Courts of this State, is still vested in the corporate authorities of this City to assess the cost of opening streets generally and imposing the expense thereof upon the property benefited.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Law Department reported in reference to the number of lawyers employed by the late Commissioner of Public Works.

That it there is to be found in the contract the condition that the amount of his claims by a suit at law, and that in the opinion of the Committee he should be left to prosecute his legal remedy.

The report was adopted.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK called up the ordinance in reference to weights and measures, which abolishes the office of sealer of weights and measures, and gives power to any person to prosecute against any dealer or person selling by fraudulent weight or measure; on conviction of such offence the offender to be liable to a fine of $50, and standard weights and measures to be placed in the Mayor's office.

The ordinance was passed.

It comes into effect immediately.

After transacting a mass of routine business, the Board adjourned to Thursday next, and subsequently organized as the Board of Supervisors. A communication was read from the Comptroller, being a statement showing the appropriations made for the Boards of Audit and Apportionment for carrying on the business of the following departments from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1872:

Salaries to County officers and buildings	$5,000 00
Printing for Legislative Department	2,000 00
Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary	3,000 00
Stationery, law and blank books	2,500 00
Salaries	12,000 00
Total	$24,500 00
Sum paid up to March 25 on account of such appropriation for salaries	5,449 25
Balance to credit	$17,050 75

The communication was placed on file.

A resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to transfer to the Department of Public Parks those portions of buildings owned by the City and County, and used as armories and drill-rooms, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

On motion, the Counsel to the Corporation was instructed to inquire into, and report at the next meeting of the Board, the particulars of every permit issued to the Department of Docks and Commissioner of Streets, granted on the hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M., and also all other ordinances inconsistent, and what disposition was made of such money; and that he report the number of persons to whom permits were issued May, 1871, to June 30, and that the same be received thereon.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Alderman CROWLEY moved:

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The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Law Department reported in reference to the number of lawyers employed by the late Commissioner of Public Works: